

4. Game Court
Hut St.

PRICE 6d.

Much will now depend upon the prudence, forbearance, and charity of the Scotch volunteers. They have played their part, hitherto, with a wisdom and a dignity becoming the noble principles they hold. We trust they will attract by kindness those who are more than half-way to sound conclusions. We have full confidence in them that they will be the last men to underrate the importance of that decisive step which has recently been taken. That they will heartily commend what is good—will silently lament the weakness mixed up with it—will generously forgive past insults and hostilities—and will aim, by a cautious, kind, and respectful address, to make those the willing adherents of truth, who are now only its reluctant prisoners.

SCENES IN THE SCOTTISH KIRK
CONTINUED.

(BY AN EYE WITNESS.)

THE OLD ASSEMBLY.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

Midnight, May 22.

The storm is over, and no glass broken. The Strathbogie ministers are reponed, and but fifteen of the "forty" have had the courage to say—"No!" They are under the guidance of a Rev. Mr Storrie, a genuine Puseyite, who holds that "no court on earth is empowered to give by ordination, or authorised to take away by suspension or deposition, the status rights and privileges of the office of the ministry, but those who have received that power by apostolic commission, and can confer it on whom they will, and withdraw it from whom they please." He admits that the church committed an "unrighteous act" in passing sentence of deposition on the Strathbogie clergymen, but the sin thus committed they were accountable to God only; while the deposed ministers were bound to obey. Lest there should be any mistake about his sentiments, he says again—"I repeat that I consider that decision to have been an unrighteous act, and I hold it to be an unrighteous act still; but as it involves all the elements of judicial authority, it must be obtempered. There is no avoiding this." Finding that these views are not very palatable with his brethren around him, he threatens a secession:—"We are few in number here, but we represent a large body of this church, who may be obliged by and by to—[order, order, and hear, hear]. I do not wish to use too strong language; but I say there will be another secession, and we shall be members of a free church—not of the 'free presbyterian church' of Scotland—I don't like that name—the reformed catholic church in Scotland' is the right name." Dr Pusey should look after this man. The debate, upon the whole, has been a tame enough affair, truthfully described by Norman M'Leod, when he sarcastically remarked at the close, "Three years ago, Doctor Chalmers began this game with the 'Reel o' bogie,' and now we are about to end with 'The dead march in Saul.'" May 23.

Well, as John Knox said when he saw the catholic cathedrals in flames, "the work gangs bonnily on." The Veto act repealed—the Strathbogie ministers reponed—the act anent chapels of ease, by which they were incompetently established, swept away—and a committee appointed to communicate with government, with a view to obtain new endowments.

"Our friends who have seceded," said Norman M'Leod, "have kindled a fire in this Assembly, and left us to put it out." "Nay," replied Mr Guthrie, of the Free church, "we have taken the fire along with us; if not, we have left plenty of cold water engines to play upon it." There appears to be fire in this Assembly yet, and the cold water engines only make it burn the more brightly. It has a fitful glare, however, and the crackling of thorns is in it.

May 24.

"When the sun goes down, the bats come out." There have been some strange animals fluttering here since Thursday; they had been sleeping for years, and the light is now too strong for them. In the confusion of their vision they are knocking themselves against each other, and one or two have come down. Lord Belhaven and Mr Bissett, of Bourtie, have come in contact. The noble lord is on the wing—but Mr Bissett has scented the game, and promises to bring it to the ground.

What means that cluster of nobility who are bustling around the Moderator's table? There are Lord Belhaven, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of Selkirk, Sir Ralph Anstruther, and Sir Charles Ferguson! These we never saw here before as members of Assembly—they are here for some purpose now. Do they tremble for Dagon? Well they may, for the ark is hard by.

Mr Bissett has just charged home on Lord Belhaven. He alleges that "the noble lord and his adherents want to sail in a 'middle gulf,'" but "we won't sail with them," emphatically adds Mr B. There is more here than meets the eye, but until the plot be fully exposed, we can hardly meddle with it. A few days will throw light on the mysterious-like doings of that oligarchical conclave. Meanwhile, as this is the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, the Assembly is hurrying business through; the dragons are in readiness to escort the Commissioner to Holyrood; these are what I should call "The State Church Defence Association."

May 25.

Evil omens are still rife. The carriage bearing the Moderator of the constitutional Assembly and his ex-colleague broke down on the North Bridge on Sunday, on the way to church, and we have not seen the sun since Thursday! These things, most people say, cannot be accounted for on natural principles; but must be considered as ecclesiastical phenomena. Verily we live in strange times.

Lord Belhaven is bent upon carrying that project of his about endowments. He has given in a report from his committee in favour of them, and wishes it adopted. Again the Assembly hesitate, and again the subject is postponed. Case after case is now settled with a freedom from opposition which has encouraged one or two of the unthinking or undiscerning members to imagine that all will go smoothly here now—the obstructions being out of the way.

May 26.

Lord Belhaven has succeeded, and it is resolved that new endowments are wanted. The Assembly have agreed to address her Majesty to grant her consent to the wish of the Assembly. The affair has been a heartless task, however, and nobody here seems to expect that the Throne will listen to the application. The purse strings are held by other

hands, and our beloved Sovereign will find, if she is compelled by Peel to listen to the address, that she has not all the say in this matter.

May 27.

The cold water engines are playing freely, and the fire is nearly extinguished—we shall let the smouldering ruins alone for a twelvemonth, and shall then see, if all goes well, if a phoenix can arise from the ashes.

FREE ASSEMBLY.

May 20.

Financial matters are uppermost here to-day. Dr Chalmers is the Cocker of the free kirk, but he blunders sadly. He is too imaginative to deal correctly in figures. All his schemes have hitherto proved failures. He never collected half the money subscribed for church extension—he will have difficulty in getting one fourth of the subscriptions promised for "Free Kirk Sustentation," but may manage to call up the half of the amount subscribed for the building fund. There will be no lack of money to support the free kirk—but it will run into the treasury by more natural channels than thus cut by Dr Chalmers.

The doctor calculates the amount of money already available for the support of the free kirk at £223,028 6s. 11d., viz.—

For the building fund	£150,341 5s. 3d.
For ministers stipend	£72,687 1s. 8d.

Total £223,028 6s. 11d.

Now this looks very well on paper, but mark how the sanguine gentleman makes it up. He takes the number of associations formed to collect money to be 687, of these 239 have reported their "timely, or weekly subscriptions," which in the aggregate is equal to £17,525 per annum for the stipend fund—while 264 associations have intimated donations to the amount of £28,523 for the building fund; and there is the sum of £104,776 5s. 3d., reported as being the amount of individual donations to this fund. Put these together—

Individual donation building fund	£104,776 5s. 3d.
From associations for ditto	£28,523 0s. 0d.
For ministers stipend	£28,523 0s. 0d.

Total £161,822 5s. 3d.

The difference between this sum (£161,822 5s. 3d.) and the grand total (£223,028 6s. 11d.) is got by assuming that the associations who have not yet reported will hand in returns which will equal the average of those already intimated. It were tedious to wade through all the labyrinths of the doctor's financial statement; suffice it to say that enough appears on the face of it to show its delusive character, and the fallacious nature of the ground on which it rests. He has not got hold of much of the money, so far as appears from the sums noted paid in the returns. He has lost one five hundred already, by his conservative speech; and there is every reason to believe that many a working man of the "tyrannical multitude" will keep back his pence until it be seen who are to manage the pounds. The fact is, the amount given above may be taken as the maximum. It yields a stipend of £64 16s. 9d., supposing four hundred and forty ministers to "share and share alike." Looking at the matter in this light, and considering how comfortable, in as far as the temporalities are concerned, most of these men were, it speaks well for their sincerity, and the disinterestedness of their motives, that they have come out with such a bleak prospect before them. Their position is thus much more favourable in the eyes of the Christian world than it would have been had the doctor's statement been founded on fact; because, in that case, there would have been a stipend of £160 each.

But the Assembly is at work. The schemes of the church are being reported. The amount, as compared to 1841, is as follows:—

	1841.	1842.
India mission	£4573	£6909
Education scheme	5684	4858
Home mission	5029	5337
Colonial mission	4160	4268
Conversion of the Jews	3839	4474

Total £22,290 £25,940

The church extension scheme is not mentioned. Why? Have we given that over to the "Residuary Assembly," as the St Andrew's church meeting is called? If so, let them have the credit of some part of the money raised for the other free schemes. Be just, free presbyterian church, before you are generous! These schemes are all to be kept up with vigour. Good! the more you collect for missions, the more you will get for the cause at home.

Monday, May 22.

When Noah was building the ark, the incredulous people would not believe that there was danger. Plank after plank was fastened to the timbers, but the sound of the mallet fell on the ear unheeded. There are incredulous people in the world still. The selfish principle rules so strongly in human nature, that even the best of men feel reluctant at times to give credit to their fellow-men, when they declare their readiness to make large sacrifices for the sake of a virtuous cause. There has been a good deal of this in Scotland lately, and the non-intrusionists, like Noah, have had to bear the brunt of many a well-pointed jibe and jeer. Unlike Noah, however, they were not above suspicion; and many of their acts were of a kind that did little honour to Christianity, in whose sacred name they were committed. But yet, when one looks around him in this spacious hall, and considering the previous preparations that must have been made to make it comfortable for the great secession, he feels at a loss to account for the incredulity which so generally prevailed, on the sub-

ject of the split, up to the eleventh hour—that long range of seats, of which the platform is the raised centre, are all neatly dressed and fitly jointed—those galleries which rise from the ground at each end, and now filled with a thousand happy and smiling faces, would do honour to the forum. The five hundred stalwart Scotsmen, who are comfortably seated on the ground floor, feel themselves as much at home as if they were in St John's; and the five hundred clergymen and elders who support the chair, could not be more free and easy, though paring their nails in the pews of the New Assembly hall. Then look at those brilliant gas jets, how in hundreds they throw light on the immense multitude, and then say if incredulity has not been out of place in Edinburgh, in May, 1843.

The deed of separation from the establishment has been signed by 380 ministers, and by the close of the business the number is expected to be equal to the number of names attached to the protest. But what cumbrous machinery all this is! and how oddly it contrasts with the honest confidence which pure voluntarism inspires!—

"Oh how unlike the complex work of man,
To heaven's own simple unencumbered plan."

May 24.

Deputations from England and Prussia are heard. All is glowing panegyric. The representative of Prussia touches slightly on German neology; but he is rejoiced to be able to say that "the clouds are passing away, and the blue sky is once more seen in Germany." The "united original seceders" are represented and heard; they unfurl the "covenant," but cling to the principle of an establishment—these men are exactly according to Dr Chalmers's own heart.

May 25.

Lord Breadalbane has given in his adherence. "This alone was wanted," exultingly exclaims Mr Dunlop, "to put the cope stone on the building." The old leaven is not yet purged out; the aristocracy must still be courted, fawned on, and worshipped. "Not many mighty, not many noble will come"—but a few are here, and we dare say they are the best of the class in Scotland. Chalmers and Dunlop will spoil them. But Scotland's hope lies not in the HIGHLANDS.

May 26.

Dr Chalmers calls the new church the "Protesting church"—not so much because it is to protest against sin and the "tyrannical multitude," as against the government for refusing to comply with unjust demands. The seceders of 1733 called themselves "The Testifying and Protesting church," but few of them now care to testify against the government for refusing to re-establish them; they are better employed in testifying against a state church—that political iniquity which all enlightened Christians should, above all, seek to sweep away. Dr Candlish is to take "his pilgrim's staff and go and preach the gospel in every benighted district in our land." Go, good little man, go, and God speed you; but alas for Scotland if it had waited till now for the gospel of the free kirk—many a pilgrim has been in the highlands before Dr Candlish and his new band of missionaries; and, while thankful for the prospect which now opens on us, we must not forget to render honour to whom honour is due. Could the Ewings and Haldanes, and Cowies and Morrisons, now look up, they would tell a sad tale, which would make the ears of not a few tingle who are now in the flush of their new-born zeal, talking as if nothing heretofore had been done to illuminate the darkness which reigned for centuries among the wilds of—

"The land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,"

and call forth a meed of praise for devotedness which the great day alone will declare. Honour to the departed, they were "The salt of the earth," and it has not yet lost its savour.

May 27.

The denouement is at hand—the constitution of the new free church is announced, and throws a gloom over all the sunshine in which we have been basking—the people are to be ruled by the clergy; but the deed is not completed yet. Christian principle will triumph over the little plot of the doctor's, and all will end well ere long.

THE MEETING OF DISSENTERS POSTPONED.—We call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper, announcing that the public social meeting of dissenters, advertised to be held in the Waterloo rooms, on the 30th current, has been postponed for a few days. We believe that the committee have taken this step with the concurrence of a number of influential dissenters in various parts of Scotland, and that measures are intended to be taken to render it more effective than it could have been, had it been held on the day formerly specified.—*Scotsman*.

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.—It is rumoured that the noble marquis, who has signified his adhesion to the "new secession," has resolved to make a contribution of £10,000 to its funds.—*Glasgow Chronicle*. [Among the other contributors, are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, £1,000; a colonel in the army, whose name we do not remember, £6,000, in three yearly instalments of £2,000 each; Mr Henry Paul, a private gentleman, £2,000; Mr Nisbet, bookseller, London, £1,000; a dissenter, £500; and there are various subscribers of £2,000 and £1,000 each.]

PERSECUTION.—At a meeting of the "free assembly" on Saturday last, Mr Dunlop, after recommending cheaply built churches, spoke as follows:—

"Owing to the opposition of the landlords in some parishes, no stance for a free church could be obtained; and to meet such cases it was proposed to build moveable tents, not weighing above 4 cwt, which might contain 400 or 500 sitters, and be shifted from place to place, as need might be. Even this expedient could not be adopted in some places where no footing on the land could be found for free ministers and congregations."

Still they could not be baffled even in such cases. It was proposed to procure old ships, or smaller decked vessels, which might be anchored in the docks and rivers, where the gospel might be preached to the people. Many ministers would be obliged to leave the parishes in which they had been located, for want of a stationary place of worship, and to move about with their families in yachts from island to island, and from shore to shore, preaching to the people, who might otherwise never hear the message of salvation.

Dr Chalmers also alluded to a kind of private coercion to which the adherents of the secession were subjected:—"I am aware that some of our most useful private teachers, who were supported by the aristocracy, have been dismissed from their employments because they belonged to our cause, and turned adrift upon the wide world. I understand that this work of persecution has been carried on even in the instances of footmen and laundry maids—that their dismissals were for the same reason; and I understand that there has been this express agreement in taking servants, that they have no connexion with a free presbyterian church."

COURT OF SESSION.—On Friday last the first division of the court of session was crowded to hear the sentence on the ministers who, in defiance of interdict, had gone down to Strathbogie and ordained Mr Henry as minister of Marnoch. The court sentenced them to pay a fine of £5 each, and found them, conjointly and severally, liable for all the expenses in the case.—*Glasgow Courier*. [The sentence was received with loud laughter, and, at the free assembly, a penny subscription was set on foot to meet the fines.]

CHURCH RATES.—CAMBERWELL.—The churchwardens of Camberwell, while enforcing the payment of the church rates by distraining the property of recusant nonconformists, have had the effrontery to issue a circular "trusting to the pious and liberal feelings" of the parishioners, requesting voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £3,000 towards the expenses of furnishing the new parish church. The larger portion of this appears to have been raised, but this was not enough. With true clerical intolerance the churchwardens' agents were commissioned to visit the premises of Mr J. A. Lyon, Old Kent road, to execute a warrant which had been in their possession since November, 1841, authorising a distraint of goods for a church rate of 10s. They then seized what they called "a pier glass in gilt frame," for the rate and legal expenses. A handbill has been circulated in the parish detailing the above and other particulars on the subject.

ABERGAVENNY.—CHURCH RATE SEIZURES.—A correspondent writes—"Saturday last, that self-styled institution, the English church, manifested her love and good will to men by taking goods of the value of £5, my property, for a rate of 13s.; and further to show how anxious she is that the people should be religiously educated, her officers deprived a poor man of his family Bible, to pay a rate of 10s. All this, although personally annoying, is working good. The seizure of the abovementioned are the first instances of distraint for church rates in this town, and has opened the eyes of many a slumberer to the hideousness of a church establishment."

CLERICAL TYRANNY.—A correspondent sends us the following copy of a handbill, published in Wells, with a significant bit of history attached to it:—

"To the inhabitants of the in and out parishes of St Cuthbert, Wells.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 17th of May instant, all baptisms will be performed publicly during divine service, immediately after the second lesson, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and saints' days. Parents not allowed to be godfathers and godmothers. H. W. BARNARD, Vicar."

Although the notices are freely distributed, the vicar is very particular in selecting persons to exhibit them in their windows. His especial favourites are those who depend mostly on his influence for support. Seeing the notice exhibited yesterday in the window of a customer, I asked him if he would give it me, he said, 'Pon my word I can't. Canon Barnard brought it here himself, and gave me a strict charge to place it in the window, and if he should happen to miss it, I shall be called to account for it. The Canon you know possesses great power, and perhaps may do me harm.' I could not help feeling the force of my friend's objection, and left him in hopes of getting one somewhere else. Observing one in the window of another customer, in humbler circumstances than the former, I requested her to allow me to take it away—she would not consent to it. I then offered her three pence for it, but could not get it. She told me the Canon had sent her the notice to put in her window, and she dared not disobey the Canon's orders. And I do not believe, that if a shilling had been offered she would have parted with it. Talk about popery! why I am almost inclined to think that Puseyism beats it hollow."

MORE CLERICAL RAPACITY.—A correspondent sends the following:—"Allow me, as a witness to a tithe case tried before the Lord Mayor on Monday last, to draw your attention to the same. Mr Thomas Jukes, tailor, of Winchester street, London wall, has occupied a house rented at £40 per annum for the last five years; and upon tithe rate being demanded, he has always refused on the ground that he was charged up to his full rental the sum of two shillings in the pound, while his neighbours were mostly rated in the parish books at less than their rent, and only charged 1s. 6d. in the pound. After sundry threats and admonishings, the vestry clerk, Mr Barton, on behalf of the rector, Rev. Mr Lacy, cited the refractory parishioner before the Lord Mayor. Mr Barton contended that their parish of Allhallow-on-the-Wall, being one of the thirteen which stood amidst the flames which consumed London in the great fire, had the option of charging 2s. 9d. in the pound as tithe rate; but after a stormy discussion at a vestry meeting some years since, the rector agreed to receive 1s. 6d. in the pound. But to all new comers they charged 2s. and if they obstinately and irreverently refused to pay,

why then they fastened upon them the old rates of 2s. 9d., and which he cited the case of Mr Theobalds to show had been proceeded for and obtained. His worship, upon looking at the summons, remarked that the defendant was charged with refusing 'to pay an amount, £6 17s. 6d., arrears of tithe rate, the same being the usual and customary charge.' This was at variance with the fact; for the neighbours' receipts and the plaintiff's own admission proved that a diversified scale of charge existed. The case was dismissed, Mr Vestry-clerk having to pay the expenses. I have inquired since, and find that Mr Jukes has received a lawyer's letter, threatening that, unless the amount, and 6s. 8d. for this application, be immediately paid, the writer will consult counsel and proceed *instantly* as he may direct."

THE CHAPLAINCY OF BRADFORD WORKHOUSE.—For a considerable number of years the dissenters and the Wesleyans have been in the practice of preaching, at stated times, in the Bradford workhouse to the inmates and others in the neighbourhood who thought proper to attend. The Sunday evening was regularly supplied by the Wesleyans, who had for some time had the workhouse upon their plan. During the latter part of last year, however, the board of guardians appointed the Rev. W. Scoresby, M.A., vicar, chaplain to the workhouse, who undertook the office with the understanding that he and his curates only should be allowed to perform divine service in the house. The present board of guardians have passed a resolution to allow the methodists and dissenters to preach and teach as they had formerly done. The vicar refuses to allow this, and has written a letter to the workhouse master, forbidding him to allow any but those that he may appoint to perform divine service. The dissenters seem determined to enforce the carrying out the resolution lately passed in their favour, and thus the matter rests, awaiting the decision of the poor-law commissioners, to whom an account of the whole proceedings has been submitted.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ANOTHER HIGH CHURCH MOVEMENT.—We have been somewhat surprised lately in observing among the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, the frequent record of petitions against the Registration of Births, &c., act. A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, however, explains the matter:—

"Within the last two months the Rev. Mr King, of Woodchurch rectory, in Cheshire, has been indulging his taste for intolerance, or his injudicious zeal (I know not which), by sending circulars to the chairmen or other influential members of boards of guardians in England, urging the guardians to petition for a repeal of these acts of parliament; and the circular is accompanied with a printed form of petition, which the rev. gentleman is very sanguine in believing will be adopted by every board of guardians. No hint is given in the circular of the inconveniences to which the repeal of the laws alluded to will subject dissenting bodies, but the case is speciously grounded upon two arguments, namely—

"1st. That the acts of parliament in question are 'unchristianising' the country; and
"2ndly. That their operation is attended with expense—the registrars receiving a shilling for every death and birth registered; besides the rent of a register office provided in every union."

"The latter argument being a pounds-shillings-and-pence affair, has ensnared many boards of guardians into petitioning, without due consideration of the effects of a repeal; for, unfortunately, any proposition backed with the plausible promise of economising expenditure, meets with ready reception from many, who either care not for religious freedom, or who weigh their privileges in pecuniary balances."

THE STATE CHURCH IN IRELAND.—In alluding to the formidable movement in Ireland for a repeal of the union, a correspondent of the *Macclesfield Chronicle* asserts that the state church in that country has been a prominent agent in fostering the anti-English feeling among its population:—

"The church, as by law established, seems to be the great crying injustice under which the Irish people groan. Its wealth is immense. It is easily capable of producing two millions per annum. If we wish to extinguish the demand for repeal, this church must be divorced from the state. It has no union with the people—no hold on their best feelings, but is abhorrent thereto. Its immense property is public property, and ought to be applied for the benefit of the great bulk of the Irish people—they have a just and a rightful demand that it should be so appropriated. Many are the ways in which this may be done. Schools for secular instruction might be universally instituted, leaving religious instruction to the free and unrestricted efforts of every denomination. The necessities of the poor might be supplied from this immense fund, and thus all occasion for the new and unpopular poor rate in Ireland be done away with, and sufficient would remain for the other purposes for which this immense property has been accumulated. Let us put ourselves into the position of the Irish. Nineteen out of every score persons are averse to the church establishment—they feel it to be an injustice, a mockery, which we Englishmen force upon them—bitter heart-burnings are the result. Let us do the Irish justice, and I am persuaded they will be foremost to maintain the integrity of the empire. There are other causes of complaint, but the great source of all is the church establishment—do away with it, and you will extinguish the cry for repeal. Maintain it with its manifold iniquity, and although the cry for repeal may be forced into silence, it will ever and anon break out from a warm-hearted people, who are anxious to assert their rights."

DR ADAM CLARKE, OR CHURCH AND STATE.—The following extract from Dr Adam Clarke's *Commentaries*, is well worthy of the serious consideration of our Wesleyan friends:—"The government of the church of Christ is widely different from secular governments. It is founded in humility and brotherly love; it is derived from Christ, the great head of the church, and is ever conducted by his maxims and spirit. When political matters are brought into the church of Christ, both are ruined. The church has, more than once, ruined the state; the state has often corrupted the church; it is certainly for the interests of both to be kept separate. This has already been abundantly exemplified in both cases, and will continue so to be over the whole world, wherever the church and state are united in secular matters."

We learn from the *Oxford Chronicle*, that on Sunday week, Dr Pusey, in a sermon at Christchurch, Oxford, publicly, and without reserve, professed and taught the great fundamental doctrine of the Roman catholic church, namely, transubstantiation. The text taken was that which describes the institution of the Lord's supper by our Lord: Matthew xxvi., 26, 27, 28; compared with John vi., 54. Dr

Pusey took these texts in the literal sense in which the gross-minded Jews and uninstructed disciples took them, and for which they were rebuked by our Lord. In the first part of his sermon, Dr Pusey adopted the precise line of argument employed by Dr Wiseman in his volume, published in the year 1836, and which consisted of lectures delivered at the English college at Rome. Following Dr Wiseman, Dr Pusey maintained that on consecrating the elements of bread and wine, a change took place, into the mode of which it was presumptuous to inquire, but which we were to regard as a wonderful mystery, that it should be bread and wine, and yet the very body and blood of Christ. In support of these statements, Dr Pusey quoted the language of the Council of Trent, session xiii., c. 3 and 4. The sermon has been demanded by, and delivered up to, the Vice-chancellor (Oxford), who has appointed a board of heresy to examine into the truth of the alleged charges. The members of the board are the Vice-chancellor; Dr Faussett, Margaret professor of divinity; Dr Ogilvie, professor of pastoral theology; Dr Hawkins, of Oriel college; Dr Symonds, warden of Wadham; and the Rev. Dr Jelf, canon of Christchurch.

RAMPANT PRIESTISM.—In the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday, we find the following communication from a correspondent:—"I send you a copy of the hymns to be sung by the children of Illingworth church Sunday school to-morrow, at the preaching of the annual sermons, when the Rev. Mr Gooch, headmaster of the grammar school, Halifax, is to preach in the morning, and the Rev. Wm Gillmor, M.A., the perpetual curate of Illingworth, in the evening. Two of the hymns are of a high church character, and calculated, in my judgment, to give the children false views of Christian truth, and unjust and uncharitable feeling towards other denominations of Christians. The following are four out of the six verses of the last hymn to be sung in the evening:—

'We love the church, our Mother Church, established in the land.

In spite of all designing men she still will firmly stand, Because she's founded on a rock whose corner stone is He, The Lamb once slain to save his church, thro' all eternity.

'We love the church, our Mother Church, tho' infidels despise, Because she is composed of those who are the great and wise—The ministers are men of God, and champions of the truth, Instructing those of riper years, and training up her youth.

'We love the church, our Mother Church, descended by a line Of bishops and of presbyters from the apostles' time; Though nearly once invisible by error creeping in, She now stands forth to wage a war against the man of sin.

'We love the church, the Christian church, the Saviour's spotless bride,

Composed of ALL who hold the truth by mystic ties allied. Let all unite salvation's plan to teach from shore to shore, That all may know a Saviour's name, a Saviour's love adore."

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.

WESLEYAN PETITIONS AGAINST THE EDUCATION BILL.—We understand that returns have been received by the sub-committee sitting at the Centenary hall, from which it appears that, from the places whence such returns have proceeded, there have been forwarded to parliament five thousand three hundred and fifty-two petitions, signed by five hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight persons. There are several circuits from which returns have not yet been received as yet.—*Watchman*.

THE WESLEYANS.—This body, in consequence of Sir James Graham's declaration of Friday night, have resolved at once to commence petitioning against the altered clauses of the Factories bill. They have issued a circular to this effect, recommending that petitions should be prepared, and in readiness for presentation, when the House assembles after the Whitsuntide recess, and urging further communications with members of parliament on the subject. The committee think it better that the petitions should only be signed by males above 16 years of age, and "are more fully convinced than ever that it is of the utmost importance that we continue to act in our connexional and distinctive capacity."

THE FACTORIES EDUCATION BILL AND THE JEWS.—In so far as the bill might affect members of our own profession, we hear that the board of Deputies has been on the alert.—*Voice of Jacob*.

KENTISH TOWN.—A numerous meeting was held yesterday week, in Trafalgar chapel, Kentish Town, to consider the Factories bill. The Rev. Dr Leifchild was called to the chair, and after pointing out the objectionable character of the clauses, concluded by expressing his conviction that if the bill passed, it would ultimately lead to a separation of church and state. The Rev. Mr Forster, of Highgate, would have the friends of liberty of conscience act as the Roman general did when Hannibal invaded Rome—carry the war into the very centre of the enemies' camp [cheers]. They should instantly form an Anti-church-and-state League, and defeat this attempt at bringing the country back under the anti-Christian domination of the church of Rome [cheers]. Resolutions and a petition were agreed to.

LAMBETH.—A highly respectable meeting was held on Tuesday evening at York road chapel, Lambeth, to take into consideration the altered Factories bill. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr Elliott, who commenced the business of the meeting by alluding to the evident intention of the framers of the bill, namely, to extinguish our Sunday and British schools. Various speakers exposed the odious nature of the educational clauses, and pointed out the effects it was likely to have on dissenters. Frequent allusions were made to the state church, and the necessity of moving against it. The Rev. H. Richard said, "We must go to the root of the evil. The Factories bill is but the offshoot of that unholy alliance between church and state. The church has ever stood in the way of the mental and moral im-

provement of the people. Sir James Graham says there can be no religious equality where a state church exists; that admission is valuable. Dissenters must therefore seek to sever the connexion, and thus rid the nation of one of the greatest evils which afflict this land." Among the speakers were D. Wire, Esq., the Rev. Dr Belcher, the Revs S. Green, F. Neller, and J. Morris.

THE TOWER HAMLETS' BRITISH DAY SCHOOL SOCIETY AND THE EDUCATION BILL.—A densely-crowded meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Hall of commerce, Threadneedle street, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Tower Hamlets' (late Hope street, Spitalfields, and Bethnal green) British Day School society; and for other objects connected with national education; and especially, as avowed by some of the speakers, with the proposed Factories Education bill. Sir William Clay, Bart., presided. The report of the society alluded in strong terms to the Factories Education bill now before parliament, which it stigmatised as "an insidious attempt to enslave the minds of the rising portion of the community, by subjecting them to a course of training the most coercive, intolerant, and reprehensible." The report detailed the increasing usefulness of the institution, but showed an inadequate income during the past year to meet the demands. Amongst the speakers were the Rev. Dr Cox of Hackney, Mr Dunn, Mr Wire, Mr Child, Mr Conder, and Dr Cattle of the London university. At the close of the meeting a considerable sum was collected in the hall.

SHADWELL.—A parish vestry was called on Friday evening, to consider the Factories bill simply on political grounds; Mr Churchwarden Dobinson in the chair. Various resolutions were proposed and seconded by Mr W. Allam, Mr Smith and Mr Sutton, Mr Gammon, and other gentlemen, which were carried unanimously. A petition embodying these resolutions was adopted, the substance of which was as follows:—That they object to the bill,

"As recognising a system of superintendence, inspection, and decision between the employer and the employed, alike partial, inquisitorial, and unconstitutional.

"That it interferes with the sacred and natural rights of parents in the education of their children, which your petitioners believe should be left solely to their parents or guardians, as no state has a right to interfere with the education of its subjects.

"That the expenses about to be incurred in carrying out the same are proposed without the least regard to the constitutional rights of Englishmen, and are in direct violation of their civil and religious liberties."

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX.—An influential meeting was held in the British school room of Walthamstow, on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, at which Thomas Gibson, Esq., a magistrate of the county, presided. After a luminous and very appropriate opening address from the Chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Revds J. J. Freeman, independent minister, Evan Davies, missionary from Penang, Dr Pattison of Scotland, and by Messrs J. Evans, Esq., barrister at law, J. Trueman, Esq., and Mr Clarke. A most decisive petition was adopted, repudiating Sir James Graham's professed amendments, which were admitted on all hands to be "fair to the eye, and the ear, but false to the hope." The petitioners pray that the bill may be entirely withdrawn. It is hoped the attempt to carry it, however, will not be without its beneficial effects. It has so aroused the dissenters to their position, that they seem determined to unite for the purpose of opposing, not only this, but all other schemes, however craftily concocted, having for their object the crippling of dissent, and the dominance of a sect.

EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES OF THE NEW FACTORY BILL.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the large room of the Dukinfield Sunday school, to consider the character of the bill in its altered form. J. Cheetham, Esq., was called to the chair, who introduced the business of the meeting in a very neat speech, and then called upon the Rev. R. B. Aspland, unitarian, Rev. J. Anderton, catholic, C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Rev. G. Fisher, catholic, Rev. P. Trewin, methodist new connexion, and Messrs S. Robinson, J. Binns, A. Aspland, and J. Davis, &c. All agreed that the altered bill was at variance with the constitution of our country, and a most fearful outrage on civil and religious liberty; in short, all seemed of opinion that what is called an amended bill is in reality—

"Worse for mending, and washed to fouler stains."

We defy anything to be more unreasonable and partial than this bill.—*Manchester Times.*

CHURCH AND STATE PETITION.—This petition, after laying for signatures, only little better than three days, has received 25,275 signatures. It has been now closed, in consequence of a communication from W. Aldam, jun., M.P. for the borough, representing the desirableness of all petitions having reference to the education scheme being forwarded as speedily as possible. Could it have remained for signature yesterday, and to-day (the market day), we have no doubt it would have received considerably more than 30,000 signatures. The signatures to the petitions against the Education bill alone, though they remained for signature a longer period, we believe amounted only to 22,000.—*Leeds Times.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.—One hundred and thirty-one petitions from Leicestershire have been presented during the week against the education clauses, verifying the prediction of one of the speakers at the late public meeting—that, whereas from fifty to sixty had been sent against the original bill, the number against the amended one would be doubled.—*Leicester Mercury.*

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Petitions signed by 11,674 of the dissenters of this town have been forwarded since last week to the hon. member for the borough, to be presented against the obnoxious educational clauses of this bill. There are no female signatures in the

above number, and it appears that the Wesleyans have sent a petition, numerous signed, by themselves.—*Silurian.*

HULL.—The public petition against the amended bill of Sir James Graham was forwarded to Sir John Hanmer for presentation on Wednesday. It has nearly 11,000 signatures. The previous petition was signed by 4,000 individuals, in consequence of the limited time it could remain in the town.—*Hull Rockingham.*

PETITION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES AGAINST THE EDUCATION BILL.—The following petition has been adopted by the factory operatives of Warrington, and has already received about 1,500 signatures:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the undersigned Factory Operatives resident at Warrington in Lancashire:—

"Sheweth—

"That your petitioners have observed with surprise and indignation many provisions of a bill now before your honourable House for the better education of children in factory districts.—That your petitioners are, many of them, parents having the common feeling of parents, and therefore feel themselves deeply aggrieved and insulted by the provisions of the said bill, which propose to rob them of their natural rights—by compelling them to send their children to particular schools—by deducting without their consent a portion of their children's wages—and by otherwise invading that authority and choice which by the laws of God and nature belong to parents.—That your petitioners are at a loss to understand why factory operatives are selected to be the victims of the compulsory enactments of the said bill—why they alone are to have their children torn from them and put under government and clerical training—why they are to be deprived of that right which all other classes of the community enjoy, to educate their own children, if they please, themselves, or to send them to any school, or employ any teacher they may prefer.—That your petitioners are sensible of the advantages of education, and feel it to be a duty to enable, as far as they can, their children to share in those advantages; but your petitioners protest against having peculiar instruction, and especially peculiar religious instruction forced upon their children, as an outrage upon their parental feelings, a gross invasion of their natural rights, and an attack upon their civil and religious liberties.—Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will not allow the said bill to become the law of the land.—And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

MISCELLANEOUS.—It is unnecessary further to take up our space this week with reports of meetings held against the Factories bill, as they are for the most part repetitions of the same thing. In addition to those above mentioned, meetings have been held at Hay, Herefordshire, Bridgewater, Merthyr Tydvil, Brecon (at which upwards of two thousand persons were present), Reading, Plymouth, Dundee, and various other places. At all these meetings the opposition shown to the educational clauses of the Factories bill was not only unabated, but the principle of state interference with religion was almost universally repudiated.

RIGHT DIRECTION OF THE PRESENT AGITATION.

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.)

Were the tory government content to let things remain in *statu quo*, the ministers of the church might continue to feast and fatten on their temporalities for some years to come; but they will not "let well alone," and the probability is, that by their Factories Education bill they have stirred up a feeling of hostility which will not be quenched until a complete separation of church and state has been consummated. All the arguments adduced against that measure are equally applicable to the annihilation of a church establishment. If it be unjust to inculcate "religious" opinions by compulsory means, surely it is much more unjust to compel the public to maintain a priesthood whose ways of life more nearly approach that of Dives than of the apostles. But "the powers that be" are determined at all risks to maintain "protestant ascendancy," and to uphold the "national church." It remains, therefore, only for the liberal churchmen and dissenters to screw up their courage to the sticking place, in order to put down a species of tyranny, which, if triumphant, must end in the entire subversion of freedom of thought and liberty of action. We are glad to perceive that the whole community is on the move; that in proportion as one party agitates, in the like degree the other party quakes. Leaven has been thrown unwittingly into the mass, and its consequences are every day becoming more apparent.

(From the *Oxford Chronicle*.)

We gather from provincial papers, that this measure has struck deeper than was expected into the public mind: in the course of the discussion on the amendments, a conservative member indiscreetly gave expression to the opinion, that, as a matter of course, "perfect religious equality was altogether incompatible with an established church." This opinion, embodied as it is in the bill, and taken in connexion with the extravagant claims and boundless ambition of the tractarian clergy, is deepening the feeling against the union of church and state. At Bradford, Yorkshire, a public meeting has been called, to petition against the union of church and state: the ministerial *Standard* reproaches the tractarians, with some bitterness as well as truth, for having called up a strong anti-clerical feeling in the country.

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

We perceive with pleasure that the agitation against Sir James Graham's church extensionism is working downwards to the root of the evil to which it owes its existence. A report of a large meeting at Leeds, and of another held by the two baptist churches of this town on Tuesday, will be found in our columns. At these meetings, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the union of church and state, and petitions to parliament adopted, praying for a repeal of that union. We understand that a requisition to the constables to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament to sever the connexion between church and state, is in course of signature. Ever since the announcement of the Factory Education bill we have pointed, more or less directly, to the church and state connexion, as the master grievance against which dissenters ought to direct their efforts. All dissenters have not thanked us for our advice; but these meetings pretty clearly indicate that it was founded upon a sound and comprehensive view of the subject, and encourage us to adhere to principle both in civil and ecclesiastical matters.

(From the *Inquirer*.)

The dissenters have suffered much from not taking sufficiently high ground, in their struggles for religious

freedom. Their united energies should be constantly and vigorously directed against the source of all the evils of which they complain—the unholy alliance of religion with the civil power. They should not remain inactive until some intolerable Factories bill threatens to burst upon them. The spirit which has prompted this odious measure is every day rampant in the midst of them. It is a Proteus, which in a thousand different forms is ceaselessly endangering their liberties. The established church is the cradle in which the spirit is cherished, and the stronghold in which it intrenches itself. We must march against it, if we would successfully oppose this dangerous and insidious foe.

So long as an established church is permitted to stand in the midst of us, the great principle of religious liberty and equality is openly violated and set at naught. We should not wait for the arrival of a Factory bill, or any other bill, before arming for the combat. We should never lay aside our armour. Our enemy is always before us, so long as that giant injustice—an establishment—broods over the land.

An established religion! What an insult to the human mind—what a solemn trifling with truth—what an intolerable assumption of infallibility—what an audacious usurpation of the prerogatives of the Most High! Yet we have tamely submitted to this, while a Factory bill, which is but a twig from the same stock, has roused us into fury.

Had we boldly and perseveringly attacked the greater evil, we should have heard nothing of this offensive measure. Our apathy has emboldened our opponents; and so long as we persevere in our silent submission to injustice, there will never be wanting a Church Education bill, and a Sir James Graham to defend it. No, we must take our stand on the broad principle, and unhesitatingly do battle with everything that infringes upon it. The moment we descend from this lofty position, we lose our power, and are exposed to countless dangers.

Correspondence.

PETITIONING AGAINST THE STATE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR—I was glad to see from your paper of yesterday, that Mr Mursell of Leicester recommends dissenters to petition parliament for the repeal of the union between church and state, and that the recommendation meets your approval. It has long been my opinion that such is the duty of dissenters. The following petition has been prepared, and which I shall recommend to my congregation on Sabbath day. It has already received several signatures, and will be presented to the House of Commons by Lord Arthur Lennox before the discussion on the Factory bill shall come on:—

"That your petitioners are not a bit better satisfied with the educational clauses of the Factories bill now than they were before Sir James Graham had submitted them to parliament in their amended shape.

"That the vicious principle of that abominable bill remains untouched, while the details are more calculated to entrap the weak and the unwary, and would be equally bad in their operation, with the clauses as they originally stood.

"That the civil power ought not to interfere, either with the education of children, or with the religion of the people; the former of right resting with the parents or guardians, and the latter with every man's conscience.

"That a legalised system of education would only be a second national curse, as it would immensely increase the power of the state clergy to withhold knowledge from the people.

"That the bill now before parliament, concocted at the instigation of men who have ever opposed the progress of knowledge, is apparently intended to augment the influence of the parish priest, and therefore further to enslave and brutalise the public mind.

"That your petitioners protest against the injustice of the projected measure, and pray your hon. House to reject with indignation the insulting proposition.

"That your petitioners also entreat the House of Commons to dissolve forthwith the union which has so long and prejudicially subsisted between the church and the state; and to appropriate the six millions of money a year which are now used against the interests of the nation in the building of school houses, in the establishment of libraries, in the payment of public lecturers, and for the support of schoolmasters, in all the cities, towns, and villages of the kingdom, that the people of the land may be well instructed in 'all wisdom and knowledge.'

"In conclusion, your petitioners beg to inform your honourable House that such a system of national education would be an acceptable boon, and without which 'Britons ever will be slaves'; and that if your honourable House will thus bless the nation, your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

Now, sir, though the state church is identified with the interests of the aristocracy, and though it be also strong in the ignorance of the people, if dissenters would stand up for themselves, and bombard the house of Commons with 15,000 petitions, praying this prayer, year by year, the stronghold of the Prince of darkness might be forced, and the principles of civil and religious liberty made triumphant. Hoping you will find room for this letter in your next.

I am, dear sir, your constant reader,

Chichester, May 12th. WILLIAM MALDEN.

A CONSISTENT DISSENTER.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of the writer, who is greatly esteemed as a liberal, zealous, and warm-hearted friend and supporter of our religious and benevolent institutions, I send you extracts from two notes I have just received, and earnestly hope that those persons who with him feel it to be their duty to withdraw from the Infant Orphan asylum, or any other similar institution, once in the hands of dissenters, but now in the arms of the church, will remember that there is one yet remaining, worthy of all the support the most scrupulous and conscientious dissenters and members of the society of Friends can afford to give it; and which, to meet the wants of an increasing number of orphans, is about to build for double its present number. If there ever was a time for dissenters to act consistently, it is now, or else all the splendid articles written for, and speeches reported in, your paper of late have been in vain.

Now for the extracts:—"Having withdrawn my subscription from the Infant Orphan asylum, in consequence of the new arrangements in that institution to which I conscientiously object, I have determined to transfer the sum of £1 ls. to the Orphan Working school, and thus to double my subscription to the latter; you will herewith receive a post office order for that sum." "I think that a communication to the *Nonconformist* might be of use, in reminding those who are withdrawing from the Infant Orphan asylum, of your invaluable institution, to which to transfer their subscriptions. I do not see that I can recommend my own example, but if you

will undertake it, I shall rejoice in any beneficial results which may follow."

Most cordially recommending this as a good example, and assuring you how much we need assistance for the new building, and in order that the present operations of the charity may be carried out efficiently,

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH SOUL, secretary.

Orphan Working School, City road, May 22, 1843.

Country ministers of all denominations are respectfully invited to visit the institution whenever they come to town.

General Notes.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid that the Spanish ministry is completed, with the exception of a minister for foreign affairs:—Gomez Becerra, justice and president of council; De la Serna, interior; Hoyos, war; Cueto, marine; Mendizabal, finance. The congress is adjourned till the 27th. There had been agitation, but all was tranquil on the evening of the 20th. The sitting of the 19th was stormy. No sooner was it known that Lopez had finally resigned than a message was sent to the Regent by the Chamber, praying him, indeed, to continue regent till October, 1844, but on condition of his acting constitutionally. The Regent replied that his acceptance of Lopez's resignation was constitutional.

The conduct of the Regent appears to have excited the bitterest feeling among the opposition. On the 20th an *emute* was attempted, which is thus described by the correspondent of the *Chronicle*:—

"MADRID, MAY 20.—To-day Gomez Becerra and General Hoyos, two of the new ministers, went to the Chamber of Deputies to announce the formation of a new government, and the prorogation of the Cortes to the 27th inst. The chamber was packed inside with the friends of the coalition, and surrounded without by crowds of the same. On entering the saloon, Becerra was received with all manner of hissing from pit, boxes, and galleries; and as the appointment of his colleague, Hoyos, had not yet been communicated officially to the Chamber, he was denied admission, and had to stand outside till the degree appointing him minister was read by one of the secretaries of the congress. Cortina proceeded to explain the reason of his disobeying the note received by him yesterday, from Gomez Becerra, which he did not consider official, as he had no previous notice of such appointment. Ologaza followed in the same strain, as did various others of the more ferocious of the coalition. These gentlemen having vociferated away for half an hour, Gomez Becerra ascended the tribune, amidst shouts and yells, and confusion of all kinds, and read a decree, suspending the sessions of the Cortes till the 27th inst. The scene which now occurred is perfectly indescribable. The rabble majority threw off the mask fairly, and vied with the ruffians of the galleries in insulting a feeble old man, with grey hairs, in every way possible, but who bore it with the coolness and fortitude he has displayed all his life. Hats, gloves, &c., were thrown down at him as he passed out; the brutality of the mob going so far as to excite many of them to spit down upon him. The excitement now extended to the mob outside, and it was with difficulty that he and Hoyos could reach their carriage, assailed by shouts of 'death,' &c., and a shower of stones, one of which broke the carriage window. They now drove off to the senate, followed by the mob, which at this place was driven back and dispersed by the guard. In an hour or so all was again tranquil, some groups of spectators of course were still hanging on about the congress, where many of the deputies remained after the session had been raised by the President. The mob was got up and directed by Ingloza (well known in connexion with the fate of Quesado), who rendered this piece of service for having been just appointed intendant of Barcelona by Lopez! The town has since remained tranquil."

The Madrid Ayuntamiento has sent an address of support to the Regent against all efforts at producing disorder. Congress was adjourned to the 27th.

Accounts of the 21st inst. state that the capital was tranquil. The national guard remained firm and true to the Regent, and both the Ayuntamiento and the provincial deputation had hastened to present to him the expression of their regret at the "disgraceful occurrences of the preceding day."

M. Gamboa was mentioned as likely to be the new minister of foreign affairs. That department was held *pro tempore* by M. Cueto.

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 4th inst. On that day, despatches had arrived, stating that the Servians, disappointed of support from Austria, France, and Great Britain, had made their full and entire submission. They addressed a note to that effect to the Ottoman government, and were prepared to accede in all things to the commands of the Sultan. Kara Georgewitch would resign, and submit to a new election, if required. Wuttish and Petronowitch would also present themselves at Constantinople, if this should be insisted upon, to stand trial or inquiry.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* publishes news from Vienna of the 17th inst, mentioning the arrival of a courier from Constantinople with news of the dismissal from office of Sarim Effendi, the minister for foreign affairs, and the appointment in his stead of Rifaat Pasha, the Ottoman ambassador in Vienna.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 3rd inst, state that the Turkish government was apprehensive of a rising in the European provinces, and had sent considerable reinforcements to Rumelia and Bulgaria.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—This monarch's life was placed in some jeopardy last week, upon his visiting the deer park near Potsdam; where a furious stag, which had already upon several previous occasions done serious mischief, was on the point of attacking the King. He snatched a rifle from the only keeper in attendance, and killed the animal when it was in full career against him.

FERNANDO PO.—The Majestic, which arrived at Liverpool from Africa on Monday week, brings intelligence that Fernando Po was taken possession of by the commander of the Spanish war-brig *Nerion*, on the 21st March last, in the name of Queen Isabella; he hoisted the flag of his country and fired a salute.

SINGULAR EVENT.—The Belgian journals relate the following strange occurrence:—"A gentleman named B—, a native of Holland, has been for some time confined in a mad-house at Brussels, for religious monomania. He one day got loose, and climbed up one of the trees, with the design, he said, to go straight to heaven. Those below, who saw him climbing up, feared a fall, and the director of the establishment ordered mattresses to be placed under the tree. Before this could be done, he jumped down, came on his feet, and was but little hurt. The shock, strange to say, cured his mental alienation, and a few days since he left the madhouse perfectly well."

The following extracts from a letter on the present condition of the United States, which appeared lately in the *Manchester Guardian*, will be read with considerable interest:—

"You have also heard of the abundance and cheapness of provisions here (Cincinnati). This place, in this respect, excels any that I was ever in before. Beef, mutton, and pork, have been regularly selling at a half-penny to a penny a pound while I have been here. The beef and mutton are good, the pork excellent. The average price of fine fat hogs, during the season, has been one dollar and seventy cents, or about 7s., each hundred pounds; small and lean hogs have been lower in price. The mutton is not so well flavoured here as the English mutton; but still it is good. For the choicest pieces of beef, you must give three-halfpence a pound. Chickens and ducks are fourpence each; geese, a shilling; turkeys, one and sixpence each; butter four to fivepence a pound; eggs are a halfpenny each, but in the spring they will be five for a penny. Vegetables are very low. Apples (you know not what our apples are) have sold last season at fivepence the bushel. Sugar and coffee are at half the price they sell at in England. Flour, eleven shillings the barrel. Wines and spirits are very cheap, but the prevalence of temperance has now greatly lessened their use. Fuel, both coal and wood, is very cheap and abundant. Coal is cheaper than with you, and quite as good. House rent is very high, perhaps twice as high as at Manchester. Clothing is also very expensive. Servants' wages are high; say one to two dollars a week. And yet, amid all this abundance, there is a great amount of distress in this place. Lectures, concerts, &c., are given, with a view to raise money for the relief of the poor; and in one street here there is a soup kitchen, as there is at Manchester. The farmers are badly off, as you may readily conceive, with produce at such prices. * * * * The superabundance of produce is just as great an evil here as your 'over production' is in Manchester. The great fertility of the soil is positively an evil; for, if it were otherwise, and required many labourers, there would be labour for them, and higher prices for produce. Such is the anomalous state of things hereabouts. Other places are worse."

RE-BUILDING OF HAMBURG.—The anniversary of the lamented fire has just passed, and although the site still presents much of that wretchedness consequent on the very great destruction of property, yet much more has been done in removing the ruins and old materials than might have been expected. New and bold lines of streets are now set out. The paving is commenced, and the new buildings in several parts are being rapidly prepared to receive their roofs, and will, probably, towards the close of the ensuing summer, be fit for habitation. The government of the city has, within a few days, determined on constructing a new and improved means of sewerage in that part of the town to be rebuilt, and has voted £70,000 for that purpose, intending that the whole works shall be completed in about eighteen months. It is also proposed to erect gas works for the city.

AMERICAN POLITICS.—Of the future political prospects of the United States, a correspondent of the *Anti-slavery Reporter* says:—

"The contest for the presidential chair will be principally between Mr Van Buren and Mr Calhoun, for I do not think that Mr Clay, after all, will be very strongly supported. The whig party is divided, and will not be re-united; its power is gone. But the democratic party, heretofore united, seems about suffering disunion. There are several prominent men who have their partisans, Messrs Benton, Cass, Buchanan, &c., but Van Buren and Calhoun will, it is believed, finally be the only candidates of that party. Each is straining every nerve to attain the object of his ambition. * * * * Not improbably the great question that will decide the matter will be Texas. In this view of the case, the present presidential contest is one of immense importance to the cause of human rights, and may be decisive of the union of the states. Mr Calhoun is a man of great capacity, experience, and industry, and is for perpetual slavery. Mr Van Buren is more insinuating and popular, with less principle. He would sell the North to obtain the suffrages of the South, and rivet the fetters round millions of his fellow-men to obtain personal advantages for a brief period."

In virtue of an ancient Danish law, which permits the use of torture to enforce confession, Herr Hansen, editor of the *Fædrelandet*, a daily paper, published at Copenhagen, has just been subjected to a dungeon, and bread and water diet.

FRENCH COLONISATION BY CIVILISATION IN ALGIERS.—The *National* states, that during an expedition undertaken against the Kabyles of Colto, the superior officers of the French army violated every principle of foresight, good policy, and humanity. The following is an extract from the private correspondence of the *National*:—

"We discovered rich pasture lands of an immense extent (which we partly destroyed), likewise several handsome villages, in which we found innumerable oil presses, establishments for the manufacture of earthenware, a considerable number of looms, and likewise implements of husbandry; in a word, a country filled with manufactures, and devoted to agriculture in the midst of bleak and wasted Africa. And we have burnt and laid waste the entire! and there only remains

the smoking ashes to designate that an European army and European civilization had passed there! It must be admitted that the Kabyles assisted us in our work of destruction; they set fire to their houses, telling us at the same time that it was to save us the trouble, and that they had wood enough in their forests to rebuild them. This is not all. A column commanded by Col. Barthelemy was armed with hatchets, and upon an order from their General, the troops cut down the orange, lemon, olive, and fruit trees, which constitute the principal wealth of the inhabitants. General Baraguay d'Hilliers having adopted the same idea, sent for a thousand hatchets from Philippoville, with which he ordered all the fruit trees to be destroyed amongst the tribes who refused to submit. This last expedition must produce the most disastrous consequences. The Kabyles will no more submit to us than they did to the Turks, and the latter had the good sense to leave them unmolested." "This," adds the *National*, "is not the first example of systematic destruction which we have had to recount. Already have the generals commanding in Africa published bulletins, in which they complimented the soldiers for having cut down trees, destroyed fountains, and burnt villages. Such conduct, particularly when practised against the Kabyles, a sedentary people, whom good policy would have attached to us, is a serious fault."

Perhaps Christian England is the only other nation that can find recent passages in her history that equal the above in hideous atrocity and wanton cruelty. How is it that democratic America is always at peace, and aristocratic England always at war?

It was reported in Paris, on Wednesday, that the people of St Domingo had made an offer to France of the protectorate of that republic and island. Two days previously an article appeared in the *Presse*, strongly recommending the propriety of this measure, which, it is very probable, was put forth as a feeler, to prepare the public for the proposition.—*Chronicle*.

BRAZIL.—The Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir G. R. Sartorius, Knight, arrived at Devonport on Friday morning, from Rio de Janeiro, having on board the Hon. H. Ellis and suite, returned to this country from the special mission with which he was entrusted to the Brazilian court.

The *Journal do Commercio* states that his Excellency José de Arango Ribeiro had been charged with a special mission to the court of St James's. M. Ribeiro was some years since Brazilian envoy in London, and is at present representing his imperial Majesty at the court of the Tuileries.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE FROM AMERICA ON RECORD.—The Hibernian steamer, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, made the voyage home in the short space of nine days and ten hours, which is the quickest passage ever made by any of the Atlantic steamers. She is a newly built vessel.

THE "PRESIDENT" STEAMER.—In the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent, dated May 15, we find the following paragraph:—"The keeper of the lighthouse at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, saw a board at sea, which afterwards drifted ashore, having on it, in printed letters, 'Steam-ship President.'"

LIVERPOOL, MAY 28.—The Sandwich Islands were ceded to the British crown on the 25th of February, and were taken possession of by Lord George Paulet, of her Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, next day.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.—BERMUDA, APRIL 18.—We are informed, that the report of the intended canal across the Isthmus of Darien being nearly completed, is incorrect; in fact, the two years allowed the contractor to prepare and commence the undertaking have expired without any attempt whatever being made towards its fulfilment. The gentleman who gave us this information recently crossed from the Pacific to Panama, a journey which he performed on a mule in seven hours.—*Times*.

CAPTAIN CONNOLLY AND LIEUTENANT STODHART.—It is with great delight we have to state that we have seen a letter from India, which flatly contradicts the report of the murder of Messrs Connolly and Stodhart by the barbarians in Bockharra. The account comes via Meshid, and is grounded on letters received by certain Jewish houses in that place. The writer has no doubt of their veracity.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Last week the annual meeting of this society took place at Crosby hall, Bishopsgate street, Wm Aldam, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Letters of apology from Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Sir Moses Montefiore, and other gentlemen, were read by the secretary. From the report, it appeared that the funds of the society were sadly inadequate to the large field of its operations for protecting the Aborigines of our various colonies. Statements of successful intervention on the part of the society with the government, or local authorities, were mentioned in the case of the Indians of British North America, the Hudson bay settlement, in the United States, Texas, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, &c. The income of the past year was £259 1s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £15 4s. 9d.; but there was a debt of £100 owing by the society. The meeting was eloquently addressed by the chairman, the Rev. John Burnett, Mr Simpson, the Rev. Mr Freeman, Dr Yates, Dr Hodgkin, and other gentlemen, and a subscription was raised as the meeting separated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held last week at the Music hall, Store street. The Right Honourable Lord Teignmouth, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The report stated that in the year 1832, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 32,636; in 1842, it was 12,338; showing a decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number of beer shops in England and Wales, in the

year 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2,499, and 8,830 as compared with 1839. The total quantity of malt converted into liquor in all the distilleries of the kingdom in the year 1840 was 3,947,000 quarters; in 1841 it was 3,796,000 quarters; showing a decrease of 150,000 quarters. The consumption of spirits in 1830 was not so much by 5,000,000 of gallons as in the year 1820; and in 1840, the decrease as compared with 1830 was 2,087,000 gallons. Illicit distillation had increased in Ireland, 143 persons had been charged with that crime in the quarter ending January 1842; and 1,040 persons were similarly charged in the corresponding quarter of the present year. The principles of the society were progressing in Gibraltar, Malta, Madras, Calcutta, China, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns Hanover, Russia, Switzerland, and elsewhere. The receipts during the past year amounted to only £473 18s. 6½d., and the expenditure to £451 3s. 2d. The society was involved to the amount of £212 8s. 3½d. This report having been adopted, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. W. Rothery, seconded by the Rev. Owen Clarke, that the grateful thanks of this meeting be expressed to her Majesty for the kind patronage with which she had been pleased to honour the society. Their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Sweden were likewise included in the resolution. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged it, and the meeting separated.

THE LEAGUE.—The Anti-corn-law League held a meeting at the Hall of commerce, Threadneedle street, on Monday. On the platform were the following personages:—Earl Ducie, John Pattison, Esq., late M.P., R. Ricardo, Esq., Henry Wymouth, Esq., Samuel Harrison, Esq., Thomas Alcock, Esq., P. A. Taylor, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., W. Hammond, jun., Esq., C. S. Crowley, Esq., F. Scheer, Esq., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and many other active members of the League. The assemblage was addressed by Mr Wilson (chairman of the league), Earl Ducie, Mr Houghton, Mr R. R. Moore, and Mr Cobden. The proceedings throughout were of the most satisfactory character. The speakers were most vociferously applauded. Mr Moore, in noticing the absence of the great men of the city, said, he regretted that they clung so closely to their homes and their counting-houses; "but we tell them," continued the hon gentleman, "that if they do not come forward, and that speedily, another election will find them without power—without influence—with no party at their back—no faction to support them—no whig, no tory [tremendous bursts of applause]! No! they may go and seek for their influence like players at blind man's buff, but they will find it gone [uproarious cheering]." Mr Cobden, in the course of his speech, referred to the late mission to Brazil.

It had been said that Mr Ellis went out to Brazil as the envoy of her Majesty—he denied it: he protested against her Majesty's name being taken in vain [shouts of applause]. He went out as the envoy of the monopolists [cheering]. Sir R. Peel had openly avowed that the Brazilian government had expressed its willingness to allow a differential duty in favour of Jamaica sugars of 10 per cent., but that they could not of course be allowed the benefit of getting their sugar at 4d., instead of 8d. a pound [cheers]. Under the present system, cargoes of Brazil sugar, consigned to English merchants, were sent all over Europe, on account of the high rate of duty imposed by the British government [cheers]. If they were the subjects of men like Cesar or Napoleon Buonaparte, they might perhaps submit to such a state of things; but to be the slaves of a sordid aristocracy of sugar-hogheads was an insult and infliction not to be borne [loud cheering].

THE TARIFF.—FIRST IMPORTATION OF PORK, &c., FROM NEW ORLEANS.—On Tuesday morning, the barque "Pearl," 400 tons register, Capt Brickley, belonging to New Brunswick, arrived in the London docks, from New Orleans, with a perfectly full cargo of provisions, &c., viz., 1,049 barrels and 227 tierces of pork, 127 barrels and 5 boxes of bacon, 2 barrels of hams, 3,421 kegs and 1 tierce of lards, 124 barrels of tallow, 11 half barrels of tongues, 230 casks of oil-cake, and 50 barrels of flour. The "Pearl" is the first vessel having a full cargo of this description of articles from New Orleans since the passing of the tariff.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th of Feb., 1843, to the 20th of May, 1843:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,853,000	Securities	£22,696,000
Deposits	11,154,000	Bullion	11,291,000
	£31,007,000		£33,987,000

SEIZURE OF SPURIOUS AND POISONOUS TEA.—On Thursday, James Walton, wholesale and retail tea dealer, of 129, Bishopsgate street Without, was charged with having in his possession dried and spent tea leaves, dyed and fabricated as tea, and adulterated with carbonate of copper and gum arabic. The penalties were laid at £1,000. Mr W. Major, an officer of excise, stated that he went to the shop of defendant, and discovered two bags, weighing 26lb., containing what appeared to him at first to be tea, but which on inspection he found to be nothing but tea leaves that had been used and re-dried. He told defendant that he should seize them, and stated to him what he believed they were. The defendant did not deny that his suspicions were well-founded, and remarked that "he had been long disgusted with these transactions, but he had been induced to go into them at the suggestion of a favourite servant, in consequence of the high price of tea." Mr Phillips, an expert in the matter, stated that he had tested parcels of the tea, and found them to be composed of lime, carbonate of copper, and a large quantity of colouring matter. He found that the tea leaves were dyed to be sloe leaves. The tea was impregnated with yellow and green pigments, and the aid of acids and precipitates was used in reducing the copper to a metallic form. The tea leaves, on being immersed in water

for some time, changed from green to their original colour, black. By damping the leaves and placing them upon paper, the colouring that had been used was clearly perceptible. The Court said that this was a most gross case, which had been fully proved, and their judgment was that the defendant be fined in the penalty of £260.

BEATING THE PARISH BOUNDS.—On Thursday morning, according to an immemorial custom observed on Ascension day, or Holy Thursday, the charity boys belonging to the various parishes throughout the metropolis, headed by the minister, churchwardens, vestry clerk, and beadle, perambulated the various parochial districts for the purpose of beating the bounds, a ceremony which the boys performed with long white wands, accompanied by such hearty cheers as showed that they rejoiced in having obtained a holiday, and would have been ready, for the same indulgence, to have beaten anything much more formidable than bare walls. In numerous parishes the boundary mark lies in some very curious and out-of-the-way places, and a great deal of merriment was, in consequence, caused by the intrusion of the juvenile visitors, whose presence was utterly unexpected, their customary annual visit having been quite forgotten. The visitors were, however, invariably received with the utmost good humour.—*Times*.

CITY COURT OF REQUESTS.—Mr WHYCH and Mr WATT.—The adage of "making a parson swear" is of long duration. This case was enough to make a commissioner swear. Mr Watt was the defendant, and Mr Whych was the plaintiff. Mr Whych was a tailor, and Mr Watt appeared to be a general debtor, without any very particular trade whatever. The sum claimed was a balance of the sum of £1 19s. 4d. Commissioner (holding up a bill): Do you owe this amount, Mr Watt? Mr Watt: Which, Sir? Commissioner: The bill I hold in my hand for £1 19s. 4d. Mr Watt: Not that I know of, sir, but I dare say I know "what's what" [laughing]. Commissioner: Swear the plaintiff. The plaintiff duly kissed the book. Commissioner: I perceive your name is Whych, sir? Plaintiff (who was somewhat deaf): What, sir? Commissioner (angrily): No, sir; I say Whych, sir (laughter). Plaintiff: If you'll be kind enough to hand me the paper, I'll tell you what [laughter]. Mr Watt: Fact is, somebody owes him money, and he doesn't know which. Plaintiff (to defendant): I ask you, sir, didn't I make you a new frock coat, Mr Watt? Defendant: Yes, but which? I can't tell among so many, at what you are driving [laughter]. Commissioner: Will you attend to me, sir? Defendant: What [laughter]? Commissioner: No, sir, I mean Mr Whych; or I shall dismiss the case at once. I beg to be listened to either by the plaintiff or the defendant, which? Mr Whych: Sir, I beg to say I'm not the defendant; I'm the plaintiff, and the defendant is Watt. Commissioner: Well, sir, what [roars of laughter, amid which the commissioner grew exceedingly angry]? Now, said he, Mr Whych and Mr Watt, you had better settle this case among yourselves. Call on the next case. What, sir? said the deaf crier of the court. Commissioner: No sir, the next case. Crier: Which, sir [roars of laughter].

PROVINCIAL.

LATE DURHAM ELECTION.—Mr Bright, of Rochdale, arrived at Durham on Wednesday, to consult with his friends on the subject of a petition against Lord Dungannon's return—which, we understand, will shortly be presented.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MR COBDEN'S VISIT TO BEDFORD.—We again remind our agricultural readers that Mr Cobden will visit Bedford on Saturday next, June 3rd, to give the farmers of that county an opportunity of discussing with him the corn laws, as they affect the tenant farmer. Mr R. R. Moore accompanies the member for Stockport on this occasion. We understand that the projected visit of Mr Cobden has excited the greatest interest, and that farmers from all parts of the county are likely to be present.—*Herts Reformer*.

We understand that Mr Cobden intends to visit Chelmsford, when Sir John Tyrell is to meet him to argue the question of the corn laws before the assembled farmers. We have not heard that a time is fixed for the meeting.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

MORE TOOLS FOR THE ARISTOCRACY.—Recruiting is going on with considerable spirit in this town. In addition to the host of soldiers now engaged in the recruiting service, a number of the 32nd infantry have commenced perambulating the streets on the market days, attended by the full band of the regiment, with a view to enlist young aspirants under the banner of her Majesty. A bounty of £3 17s. 6d. is offered to every recruit in the 32nd.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A sign of the times worthy of notice is the proposed increase of the yeomanry force throughout the country. Two additional troops are to be raised in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and they are to be furnished with arms by the government. How blockheads enough can be found to make up these two additional troops, puzzles us to determine. It is true, Yorkshire is a populous district; but surely there are not so many persons in it, not under salutary restraint, who would come forward at the present time to constitute an additional force in defence of the present system.—*Leeds Times*.

FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ARMED RIOTERS AT CARMARTHEN.—(From the *Welshman* of last Saturday.) The outrageous proceedings which have of late so much occupied the attention of the public, and particulars of which have from time to time appeared in the *Welshman* and other papers, under the head of "Rebecca and her daughters," have hitherto

been confined to the destruction of gates and toll-houses on roads which are not frequented by night, and where consequently detection was less likely. But they have now reached the town of Carmarthen itself. At midnight, yesterday, between four and five hundred armed men, went to Water street gate, nearly the very centre of the town of Carmarthen, and having roused the gate-keeper, proceeded to eject him and his family from the house, of which they then took possession. All were disguised (principally in women's clothes) and had their faces blackened. They were armed with guns, &c. The gate posts although made of Welsh oak and of eighteen inches thickness, were sawn through in a very short time, the gate was completely cut to pieces, the iron lamp posts torn down, some iron railing formed into a wicket gate not only broken, but the flag stones in which they were fixed absolutely torn up from the ground, and, in fact, the most complete demolition was effected. Not content with destroying the gate, they next proceeded to unroof the house, which they partially accomplished, but were deterred by the cries of the gate-keeper's child who was ill in bed and could not be removed. They told the gate-keeper that in August next they intended visiting Carmarthen union house to destroy it, and they then left, having been less than fifteen minutes doing their work. During the whole time sentinels were placed in Water street and in every approach towards the town with loaded guns, which they from time to time discharged at persons as they approached. The police of the town attempted to get near, but guns were immediately presented to them, and they were ordered to stand back on pain of instant death—not being armed they deemed it prudent to do so, and they retired. The noise made by the rattling of the slates from the roof of the house, the firing of guns, and the huzzaing of the mob was appalling. On the conclusion of the work of destruction, they gave three cheers, fired a volley, and left the spot, without any one of the large number having been apprehended or even identified.

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.—Manchester has again been the scene of considerable disturbance. On Monday evening a quarrel took place between some privates of the 15th regiment, now in the town; and on the police interfering, to prevent a breach of the peace, they were much beaten by the soldiers, assisted by a number of civilians. Five soldiers were, however, seized, and in spite of an attempted rescue by the mob, lodged in the Oldham Road Police station. Next day they were fined 20s., and committed for one month in default. Their comrades vowed revenge. At five in the afternoon a number of them, heading a mob which at one time amounted to 10,000 persons, attacked the station house. The five policemen who happened to be in it succeeded in closing the strong doors and shutters before the mob arrived; but all the glass and outer wood work were broken. The mob perambulated the streets, assailing single policemen, one of whom was seriously hurt; and breaking the windows of a house where another took refuge. They then returned to the station house; but in the interval a strong body of police had entered it; and in successive sorties they seized ten soldiers and about as many of the mob, including three women. The prisoners were examined at the police court on Wednesday, and remanded. On Friday the examination was resumed, and, after examination, twelve of the ringleaders were committed for trial at the next borough Quarter sessions, the remainder of the prisoners were either discharged or bailed in 15l. each for future good behaviour.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT MANCHESTER.—There were no fewer than twenty-three bricklayers arrested at Manchester on suspicion of having been concerned in the late outrageous attack on Messrs Pauling and Henry'scroft, and after an investigation which lasted nearly four days, eight of them were committed on the evening of Monday, the 22d instant, before Mr Maude, to take their trials at the next Liverpool assizes. Six others have been remanded, to afford time for further evidence to be obtained against them.

FEARFUL PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRADE.—The Principality presents a prospect foreboding of mischief. The iron trade is sunk into nothing; the works are continued merely to keep the people from starvation; and the masters now call upon the government for aid. They state that without assistance in means, that is, money advances from the government, the works must be stopped, and the people thrown out of employ, inasmuch as the iron-masters have more stock on hand already than they are able to hold. "Supposing (says the *Morning Advertiser*) the iron works of Merthyr, with its contiguous and undivided suburbs of Dowlais, Aberdare, &c., to be stopped, and the furnaces to be blown out, what results? Why, that some 45,000 people, workmen and families inclusive, will be thrown out of bread, and absolutely consigned to starvation, parish relief for so many being out of the question. It may be assumed that a very much larger working population still exists through the whole of the two counties. This would give, without exaggeration, 100,000 souls without bread, supposing the iron works to be stopped, and the furnaces to be blown out, as must be the case shortly, without a remarkably favourable change in commercial affairs. What, in such a probable—such a forthcoming crisis, do the government propose to do?" Bar iron is almost unsaleable, at the present time, at 4l. per ton, while it cannot be produced with the greatest economy of working at less than 4l. 15s.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—We are informed by our correspondent that several large iron works in Staffordshire have stopped working, and that a great number of hands are consequently thrown out of employ—

ment. The inhabitants of Dudley, Tipton, and the whole country in that direction, are under serious apprehensions of the result. These things, adds our correspondent, have not come unawares upon the ministry. They have been long urged by the influential men in the iron district to look to it in time.—*Morning Chronicle*.

IRELAND. PROGRESS OF REPEAL.

CORK.—The *Cork Examiner* is filled with the proceedings at the repeal dinner on Sunday, and the meeting on Monday, in that city. Its account is headed—"Unparalleled Demonstration—Congregation of Five Hundred Thousand Persons, in favour of the Legislative Independence of Ireland." The procession alone occupied exactly three hours and five minutes in passing the Liberator's carriage, from the higher to the lower road, when tremendous cheers were given. When the procession passed, the Liberator's carriage immediately followed; the roads throughout were lined with horsemen, cars, and carriages; the fields and heights were occupied by countless thousands, whose enthusiastic shouts rent the air, the Liberator echoing them by cries of "Repeal," "Old Ireland."

CASHEL.—On Tuesday a still larger demonstration took place at Cashel, in the South Riding of Tipperary, attended by deputations from all the surrounding country. 300,000 persons are estimated to have been present. The chair was taken by the venerable Archdeacon Laffan. At the meeting, £850 was contributed towards the repeal rent.

NENAGH.—There never occurred, probably, within the memory of man, a more imposing display of popular power than was exhibited on Thursday in the North Riding of the county of Tipperary. "Mr O'Connell's journey," says the *Limerick Reporter*, "was one continued scene of the most enthusiastic triumph. Men and women deserted their dwellings—boys, girls, even children, joined in the shout of joy and welcome which greeted him as he passed. Thus did he proceed in triumph for twenty miles through the country, and arrived within four miles of Nenagh, when he was met by the deputation. The multitude at this period could not have been less than one hundred thousand, and onward marched the cavalcade, like a moving wood, towards the place of meeting. As he entered the town, about half-past two o'clock, the scene was inconceivable. The mighty masses were wedged together so closely, that it was with the utmost difficulty they could move through the streets, while the music of six temperance bands, the cheering of men, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies from the windows, had a most extraordinary effect. Thousands in the mean time, proceeded from an early hour to the hill of Grange, about two miles from Nenagh, where a large and commodious platform was erected for the different speakers in an extensive field. The scene which presented itself to the view from the hill, for many miles, was beautiful beyond description. As the carriage arrived at the foot of the hill, the Liberator alighted and walked up to the platform, preceded by the banners, and, presenting himself to the vast multitude, he was received with the unanimous voice of 450,000 of his countrymen! There were in that vast crowd congregated thousands who came a distance of fifteen and twenty miles to be present. The people of the King's and Queen's counties, of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, were present there, and no less than one thousand boats, freighted with human beings, crowded the Shannon from the two last-mentioned counties." Mr Patrick Fogarty, of Cambra castle, took the chair. In the course of his address, Mr O'Connell stated his projects for the future.

I have my next step prepared, and it is my duty to state it. I announced more than once, that when I had 3,000,000 of repeaters I should take another step, and as I shall have them, probably, before a fortnight, and that east, west, north, and south, are aroused, perhaps I ought to take this opportunity of giving it in detail. I want to get 300 gentlemen who shall enjoy public confidence by bringing in £100 each, and that will yield a sum of £30,000, as a fund to pay the expenses which may be incurred. The moment the money is delivered, their functions cease, in point of law, and they must declare they were not acting as a delegate or representative for any person, and that they did not assume such a character. That done, they must get a receipt for the money, and go home; and I'll be at liberty freely to ask 300 to meet me in the lower room at the Corn exchange; and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a Conciliation society next day—for depend on it, as sure as you sit there you will have gentlemen, having a high notion of themselves, exceedingly anxious to make one of the 300.

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—No less than thirteen magistrates have been suspended in consequence of taking part in the repeal agitation. Among them are Lord Ffrench, Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Maurice O'Connell, M.P., R. A. Fitzgerald, Nicholas Boylan, James Roe, J. P. Somers, M.P., Esqrs, and Colonel Butler.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* of Saturday has the following:—

"The town has been filled all day with reports calculated to excite alarm respecting measures of precaution by the authorities against apprehended disturbances—and also regarding coercive steps about to be adopted by the government. One of the most prevalent rumours is that, in consequence of a communication received at the Castle from the Home office, a proclamation is to issue this evening for the suppression of repeal meetings. As far as we can learn, there is not the slightest ground for this statement, and, for many reasons, we think it extremely improbable.

"But we have ascertained that the reports regarding military precautions are, to some extent, well founded; although it is our own decided conviction that there is no real ground whatever for any such steps, which have the injurious tendency of spreading unnecessary and causeless alarm.

"We have learned that the garrison of Dublin, of all arms have been for the last three days, and are at present, under orders of readiness to turn out at the sound of the bugle.

"Furthermore, we have been informed that the persons occupying houses belonging to the government in Ship street, adjoining the Castle yard, have received intimation to be ready to give them up at a day's notice, in order, it is supposed, to afford increased garrison accommodation.

"An additional company of troops has been stationed in the Castle yard, where new stabling is in progress of erection; and we believe it is certain that the Castle guards have been doubled."

At the Pigeon house fort the cannon have been run out of the embrasures, service ammunition has been placed beside the guns, and the drawbridges are regularly raised every night at sunset. In addition to the fort batteries, four pieces of heavy artillery have been run out on the Lighthouse wall.

The *Kerry Evening Post* says—"The batteries of Tarbert have, unexpectedly, been reinforced by four additional pieces of artillery; and an additional force of one officer and fifteen men is expected daily. Letters have been received inquiring how many men all the forts would contain; all the guns are to be mounted without delay. A man-of-war steamer went up the Shannon on Friday last with 2,000 stand of arms for Limerick. Four other steamers were despatched from the Tower for Ireland with arms. We understand that two men-of-war steamers will be stationed on the Shannon—one at Tarbert, and the other at Grass island."

All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements, have been inspected by a government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect utility. Indeed, the preparations of the government are such as would indicate that civil war is not far distant.—*Drogheda Conservative*.

The *Times* correspondent says, "I learn, on good authority, that ten or twelve barristers, who have heretofore abstained from the expression of any opinion upon the subject of repeal, will send in their adhesion to Mr O'Connell at the meeting of the association to-morrow. Among the number will be Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, son of the late Master of the Rolls. The recent dismissal of magistrates is alleged by Sir Coleman as the necessity for the step he is about taking. Mr Hugh O'Loughlin, the uncle of the baronet, and a magistrate, has affixed his name to the Ennis requisition."

CONSTITUENCY OF IRELAND.—The number of electors registered in the years 1837 and 1843 respectively, in Ireland, were as follows:—1837, 124,277; 1843, 109,975; decrease, 14,320.

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 31st.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed last night, in the house of Commons, by Mr Ross, who opposed the bill. Mr Stafford O'Brien, though he admitted it necessary, intended to propose amendments in order to mitigate its stringency. Mr Reddington and Mr Carew opposed; Colonel Connolly and Lord Bernard supported the bill. Mr Smith O'Brien protested against the bill, for which no case whatever had been made out. The best mode of repressing the outrages was by improving the condition of the country, and protecting the people from oppressive treatment on the part of the landlords. He warned the government that the bill in its present shape would encounter a division in every clause. Mr C. Buller did not consider the bill itself a matter of much importance, seeing it was, on the whole, but a continuation of an old law which had been supported by both parties. For the last two centuries, the misgovernment of Ireland was the scandal of Christendom; while all Europe had been advancing, the condition of the people of that country had been deteriorating; while produce and rents were increasing, the physical state of the masses had become worse and worse. Deriving his information from concurrent testimony of travelers and other sources, he ascribed one portion of the misery of the people to the conduct of the landlords—admitting that there were many honourable individual exceptions, "which, of course, were all in that house." Another cause was an established church, the eye-sore of the country, whose clergy spent the endowments of our ancestors, intended for the instruction of the people, either in disgraceful absenteeism or more deplorable residence. He counselled Sir Robert Peel to adopt a larger and more liberal policy, and to accompany his Arms bill with measures of amelioration, as otherwise he should give it his most determined opposition. Mr Shaw cited some of the sentiments of the repeal agitators, as affording evidence of their real sentiments and intentions; and described the agitation as an organization of the entire population, under the control of the Roman catholic priesthood, against property and order. He affirmed that there was no portion of the community more alarmed than the respectable Roman catholics; he was no friend of coercive measures, because he relied on the ordinary powers of the law to give security to the country. Mr Morgan John O'Connell acknowledged that the Irish members had been somewhat remiss in their opposition to the Arms bill of the whig government. But then they were acting in support of a government whose general policy was based on equity to Ireland, and who were opposed by the present ministerialists in all their efforts to benefit the country. After a few words from Mr V. Stuart, Sir H. W. Barron proposed the adjournment of the debate; on which a discussion arose, and Lord Clements charged the majority with anxiety to go to the races, and, therefore, desirous of getting rid of an unpleasant subject. After observations from different members, the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Aberdeen intimated that, on Thursday, he would move the first reading of a bill to amend the law relative to the admission of ministers of the church of Scotland.

The Marquess of Clanricarde called attention to the official communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Lord Ffrench, and asked if any communication had been made to the Irish government, so that they could be officially aware of the opinion of her Majesty on the subject of the repeal of the union. The Duke of Wellington said that general instructions had been given, that all the power and authority of the Lord Chancellor and the Irish government should be exerted to discourage the repeal agitation. Magistrates were presiding over repeal meetings, although her Majesty had declared her intention of preserving the union. When it was well known to be the intention of the government to preserve the inviolability of the union, the Lord Chancellor had only performed his bounden duty in endeavouring to suppress agitation. Lord Campbell condemned the Lord Chancellor's letter, and denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal. The Lord Chancellor defended the conduct of the Irish government; and, after a further conversation, in the course of which Lord Wharncliffe declared his willingness to take his share of the responsibility attaching to the dismissal of magistrates, the subject was dropped, and the House adjourned.

PROGRESS OF REPEAL.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal association on Monday, at the Corn exchange, was the most exciting that has yet been held. Hundreds, if not thousands, says one account, were unable to procure admission, while the great room itself was crammed to suffocation. The repeal rent for the week, announced amidst deafening cheers at the close of the meeting by Mr O'Connell, was £2,205. But the most important feature at this meeting was the announcement that Sir Coleman O'Loughlin, Bart. (son of the late master of the rolls), and ten other members of the Irish bar, several of them gentlemen of extensive practice, and all of them men who had heretofore kept aloof from the movement, had given in their adhesion to the association.

LONGFORD DEMONSTRATION.—Another great repeal meeting took place on Sunday at Longford. The *Times* correspondent gives the following description of the gathering:—

"From the hour of eight o'clock in the morning large bodies of the peasantry, headed by the parish priests of the various districts, and in many instances preceded by musicians, dressed in military costumes, continued to pour into the town throughout the day. I was informed, that in the more remote districts, extending to a distance of forty miles from the town of Longford, mass was celebrated at so early an hour as four o'clock in the morning, and that immediately afterwards the several congregations, headed by their clergymen, commenced their progress to the scene of meeting. The place selected for the demonstration was that part of the main street of Longford, exactly opposite the Dublin road, and a large platform was erected where a view of it could be obtained from four broad and long roads, which, as the hour (2 o'clock) appointed for holding the meeting approached, were filled with densely packed masses of people. Notwithstanding the vast area of ground thus occupied, every window and house-top, from which a glimpse of the place of meeting could be obtained, had its occupants also. At the lowest computation there were 250,000 persons present when the meeting commenced; and the pressure in this enormous mass of people was so great that there were scarcely any females among the crowd."

After the meeting, a repeal dinner took place in the Roman catholic chapel, attended by between 400 and 500 persons. Besides Mr O'Connell, there were present, Dr Higgins, bishop of Ardagh, Dr Cantwell, bishop of Meath, Count Nugent, and Mr Steele.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Paris announces that the Spanish Cortes were dissolved on the 26th inst, and the new Cortes were summoned to assemble on the 27th of August. All was tranquil. "It is not improbable," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "that this proceeding will cause much noise and agitation in Spain; but I can assure you that the opinion of the persons the very best informed is, that notwithstanding all the outcry that it may occasion, 'matters will come right' in Spain."

FRANCE.—We find the following in the *Constitutionnel*:—

"The government, we are informed, has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving, immediately, free access to the French into his dominions, upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence, a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, under the command of a Rear-admiral, and, consequently, it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war."

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—The number of clergymen who have seceded from the church of Scotland is now 450; and there cannot be a question that by the middle of the week the number will be close on 500. This is nearly the half of the entire clergy, the number being under 1,200. Among the leaders will be found the name of almost every minister distinguished for talent, moral worth, or weight of character. Nearly the whole of the people have left the establishment with their ministers—so that the free presbyterian church, instituted by those who have left the establishment, may be considered the church of Scotland. The general impression in Scotland is, that the residuary church cannot long exist.—*Observer*.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is 3,240 quarters; and of foreign, 2,830 quarters. There is but little business doing, and no alteration in price.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notices to Correspondents deferred till next week.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

SUMMARY.

THE resolutions submitted to the House of Commons by Lord Stanley, upon the subject of the importation of corn from Canada, have passed through their ordeal, and a bill founded upon them ordered to be brought in. The amendments of Lord John Russell on the part of the whigs, of Lord Worsley on the part of the agriculturists, and of Mr Milner Gibson on the part of the free traders, were rejected by large majorities. The measure, therefore, may be considered as safe. The Peel policy is triumphant for the present, and, with liberal commercial principles on his lips, he is extending beyond the limits of Great Britain all the evils of restriction. Such is the deference paid by the present government to public opinion—such the result of the too sanguine hopes, entertained by free traders, that a landlord's parliament would surrender a monopoly upon the fruits of which they live. The bill will slightly raise the price of colonial corn to British consumers, unless extensive smuggling, which is improbable, prevent the evil. We have generously surrendered to Canada, whose naval and military establishments we support at our own cost, a fraction of our own revenue; and if anything may be gained from the answers of Lord Stanley, given under catechetical torture in the House of Commons, our other American colonies are not to enjoy a similar benefit, until by repeated rebellions they make aristocratic government uneasy.

On Thursday evening Mr Christie asked leave to bring in a bill for the admission of dissenters to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. We thank the honourable member for his zeal—we cannot compliment him highly upon his discretion. We have no wish to stir up suspicions, when charity would forbid their indulgence, but this sudden return to an agitation for a redress of grievances has to us about it a strong odour of whiggism. We hope it is not intended to divert dissenters from making open war on the principle of an establishment, and if so intended, we trust the attempt will not succeed. The debate was a curious one. Lord Stanley, whose opinions were formerly recorded in favour of the project, resisted it now on the ground of its being superfluous; Mr Goulburn, because it would interfere with the religious discipline of the colleges. Religious discipline! Yes, that was the phrase, and very aptly it describes the state of things at the fountain head of state church divinity. Young, and for the most part, unfledged rakes, startled from the repose to which they have but too recently retired, and covering their nakedness only with a college gown, hurry to the reading of morning prayers, during which occupation they employ themselves in every species of levity and buffoonery which juvenile hardihood can dare to practise—the whole thing is a piece of profane mummery, calculated only to sear, as with a hot iron, every religious sensibility, and to make young men sceptics for life. And this religious discipline, so necessary in Mr Goulburn's view, may be partially evaded by aristocratic, or as they call them, gentlemen commoners—this class not needing so many devotions as the poorer sort. Religious discipline they call it! With what shining words do men cover over, where their temporal interests are concerned, the most loathsome and offensive of all pretences! The motion was, of course, rejected.

On Monday night Lord Eliot introduced his Arms (Ireland) bill, which for stringency outvies all former measures of the kind. It is worthy of the reign of the Stuarts—interfering in the most arbitrary, vexatious, and oppressive manner with the rights and liberty of the subject. The debate which followed is worth perusal. Mr Sheil has found a mouth again, and spoke with his wonted energy, but he provoked upon himself some unpleasant reminiscences, and drew down upon his head some not unmerited taunts. The debate was adjourned until Tuesday evening, and its results, which will probably be found in our postscript, will, of course, be in accordance with the wishes of ministers; Lord John Russell having, much as he praised the whig administration, and severely as he censured that of his party opponents, declared him-

self unable to give his vote against it. We wonder what practical difference there is between Lord John and Sir Robert Peel. Even in speech-making they very nearly coincide, but upon the division-list, in all but party encounters, they are certain to be found together.

The further progress of the Factories bill is, for the present, postponed. Sir James Graham has declared his inability to make any further modification of the educational clauses, and his determination to take the sense of the House upon them after Whitsuntide. Nearly five thousand petitions have already been presented against the measure as amended during the Easter recess. Public meetings are still being held in every important town, and so numerous have they become that we cannot afford space even for a brief description of them. The spirit by which they are animated is becoming every week bolder and more decisive. The connexion between church and state is now regarded as the parent of this and similar enormities. Whether Sir James Graham will persist in forcing his obnoxious bill upon the country is somewhat doubtful, but that he will be unable to work it, is plain to the duller observer. The opposition raised against it is too strong to be tamed into acquiescence by mere parliamentary majorities; and government must take heed lest, whilst consulting the wishes of the church, they work out their own downfall.

Of the Scotch church we need say nothing here, but refer our readers to the interesting communication of our correspondent, and to our comment upon the disruption, which will be found in other columns. There are other elements of confusion which claim passing notice. The repeal movement in Ireland is become formidable—a stern reality with which ministers are attempting to deal in the old-fashioned way—increasing the army, sending over more troops, repairing forts, fortifying the castle, and dismissing magistrates who have taken part in repeal meetings. Meanwhile, opinion spreads with unexampled rapidity in favour of a separation from this country. The weekly rent has increased in amount four-fold, and hundreds of thousands of men make demonstrations of their strength, and hail Mr O'Connell as the liberator of their country. In what all this may terminate it is impossible to foresee, but we should fear that even the influence of O'Connell and the priesthood will scarcely prevail to prevent collision. If that once takes place, the hopes of Ireland are lost.

In conclusion, and we think not inopportune, we beg to refer our readers to the report of the anniversary meeting of the Peace society contained in our columns. At this juncture it is more especially important that principles which identify themselves with Christianity should be widely diffused and everywhere inculcated. Hitherto governments have rested entirely upon the basis of physical force, and hence justice in every shape is denied to their subjects. The evil has become so excessive as to promise to bring about its own cure. We hope the day is not far distant, when swords shall be less relied upon than kindness and generosity; and when men will be ruled, not by the fear of punishment, but by the evident righteousness of the laws they are called upon to obey.

THE CREAKING OF THE MACHINERY.

UPON the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, we said that he would find some things too hard for a parliamentary majority to settle—that he would have to contend with things rather than with political parties—and that, ultimately, things would beat him. We do not pretend to affirm that this prediction is stepping across the threshold to its accomplishment. We have no expectation of immediate change. But to our views, matters are tending with progressive rapidity to this issue. Strong as the Premier appears to be, judging of his position from the records of division lists, there are, to the eye of a cool observer, formidable elements of opposition gathering around him. He will be unable to work much longer the conventional machinery at present under his control. Already it creaks—creaks ominously. Its revolutions become slower, and are performed with increasing difficulty. It may work on for a few months longer. It may even get through another session. But it will not master the accumulating impediments to its course. Enough appears, even at the present moment, to convince the most incredulous that toryism will not succeed. Its span of power is brief. Its days are numbered. Its knell is rung.

Foremost in the path of the present government is Ireland—the old enemy of Sir Robert. A righteous retribution is it, that in Ireland the power should spring up and feed itself into proportions which enable it to laugh at the wiles of new Coercion bills, and which will, in the end, be strong enough to gore toryism out of office. It is instructive to mark how there, where tyranny has been most tyrannical, and oppression most oppressive, the scourge destined to whip aristocracy has been woven into most fearful strength, and is now found to have a lash, the knots of which will stripe most painfully and most indelibly. Ireland has been a

theatre upon which for exclusive domination to play its wildest and most hideous tricks—and it is but right that out of Ireland should come the avenger. It is coming apace. Misgovernment has driven three-fourths of the population of that distracted country into the ranks of the "repeal" movement. For ourselves, we think they are in quest of a delusive remedy. We have no more faith in Irishmen, as governors, than we have in Englishmen. Under a parliament of her own Ireland suffered—not less certainly, haply more—from the misdeeds of corrupt, ambitious, and greedy senators, than she has done since her legislature was united with ours; and were the union dissolved to-morrow, she would come under the reign of new masters, but not of new principles. She would still be saddled with an ecclesiastical establishment, the only difference being that it would be Roman instead of English. She would still be ruled by landlords—and they, for the most part, absentees. Nothing can guarantee good government, but the complete responsibility of the governors to the governed. This, the repeal movement by no means necessarily implies; and this might be more easily secured by a right application of Erin's strength, than by the waste of it in the present agitation. Fully convinced of this—and discerning in the repeal struggle no one principle in the triumph of which humanity would have cause to rejoice—we can yet contemplate with deepening interest the wondrous progress of the cause. It has reared a gigantic barrier in the way of toryism. Arms bills will not hew it down—ministerial threats, uttered with what solemnity soever, will not blow it away. It is now a reality—a great and growing fact—one with which soldiers and cabinet ministers are alike incompetent to deal.

If we cannot speak with as much certainty of the present movement among dissenters, it is not that we doubt their zeal, but that we see not as yet the O'Connell who is to lead them on to victory. The Factories bill, however, be the permanent results of its introduction to parliament what they may, has unquestionably kindled a fire which a tory cabinet, backed even by its present majority, connived at by the whigs, and but nominally opposed by professed radicals, will find too fierce to be long borne. The religious sentiment of the country has been stimulated into action; and against it, when once fairly aroused, no mere political combination can hope to stand. Should the present excitement condense into an organised movement against the church—should it, as there are grounds for believing, prove the infancy, merely, of an effort to release Christianity from the trammels of state ecclesiasticism—in a word, should dissenters, learning wisdom from the past, and rightly interpreting the wants of the future, unite upon the ground of their distinctive principle, and push their hostility to the alliance of church and state to the requisite pitch of determination—in private as well as public, in action as well as in profession, in passive resistance to unrighteous demands, in uniform and bold assertion of the important truths they hold—it is not easy to estimate, in all its heights and breadths, the tremendous obstruction they would thus uprear to the success of aristocratic designs. Thus much, however, is certain, Sir James Graham has raised up a foe with whose strength, when put out to the utmost, even he is incompetent to cope. English dissent and Irish repeal will suffice to fill the hands of a political Briareus.

Do the supporters of the present government turn to Scotland for relief? Not a single break in the clouds can be discovered in that quarter. The secession from the Scottish church, now happily consummated, of upwards of four hundred authorised ministers of the Presbyterian church, will ultimately destroy the establishment in that land. The greater body of the laity who go out in company with the clergy have long been voluntaries in profession, and are now voluntaries in fact. Democratic opinions and sound views of religious liberty had already made them impatient of the restraints which a politico-ecclesiastical corporation had imposed upon them. Not the eloquence of Dr Chalmers, nor the wary sagacity of Dr Candlish, can persuade those to put on fresh fetters who now feel themselves to be free. The act which severed them from their mother kirk will knock away, at the same time, all external obstructions to the light of truth. Men who began with high church principles, and who, in their crusade against dissent, have already been driven upon secession, cannot remain there. They breathe another atmosphere. Their minds command a prospect of new views of justice between man and man, and of the obedience due exclusively from man to God. In a short time the ministers of the Free kirk will become the advocates, not of voluntarism only, but of sound democracy; and Scotland, from border to coast, will offer the most determined opposition to the continuance of class rule.

One might imagine that this were enough to insure the not distant stoppage of conventional machinery, however compact and however strong. Sir R. Peel and his majority have, in addition to this, to deal with the discontent of the agriculturists on the one hand, and the growing power of the Anti-corn-law League on the other. Them-

selves admitting the justice of principles which in practice they refuse to carry out—sustaining their position by pretences, the hollowness of which is detected alike by friend and foe, and closely besieged by an agitation, which meets them at every step of their career—failing in all their attempts to establish commercial treaties with foreign powers—treading upon the verge of another hunger-insurrection at home—unable, even with a grinding income tax, to make their revenue cover their expenses—destitute, now, even of the reputation they once had for business habits and practical statesmanship—distrusted by farmers, detested by manufacturers, and regarded with unmitigated hostility by the people at large—their flimsy sophistries worn out, their tricks of party all exposed, and their rapacity displayed to the eyes of the dullest observer—how is it possible that they should succeed, not merely in carrying on the government of this country, for a few months more or less, but in re-imposing upon the necks of the people a yoke of despotism as humiliating as it is cruel, and in overmastering the forces which, on all hands, are mustering to put them down.

Seeing things in this light, and convinced as we are that the reign of the present administration is fast drawing to a close, we are the more anxious that the friends of complete suffrage should instantly bestir themselves, and prepare in earnest for the coming emergency. Past experience may suffice to have taught them that neither for free trade, nor for the protection of religious liberty, nor for the reform of our representative system, can the smallest hope be entertained in the present House of Commons. Let the advocates of civil equality in every parliamentary borough ask themselves without delay, what has been done and what is now doing to secure the return of right-minded candidates at the next general election? Should such an event occur previously to the close of the present year, in what position do they stand to avail themselves of the contingency? Are they on the look-out for honest representatives? Are they, by the diffusion of sound political knowledge, labouring to enlighten and to stimulate the electoral body? Let them bear in mind that the next election will probably decide, for a long period at least, the fate of the present question. For the sake of their country, now in imminent peril, we implore them to treat with contempt the dictation of whig coteries. In politics, as in oratory, the first requisite is action—the second, action—the third, action. Let our friends, then, proceed at once to work. Uncertainty overhangs the future. In all probability the existing machinery will not hold long together—for even now it is creaking.

THE IRISH ARMS BILL.

A PHYSICAL force government is about to supply another illustration of the blessings of aristocratic supremacy, in the shape of an Arms bill for the people of Ireland. It succeeded last autumn in suppressing, without much difficulty, the insurrection of the operatives in the manufacturing districts—an insurrection which was mainly brought about by their selfish legislation. It now has again to deal with Ireland. Unsupported by public opinion, without a place in the affections of the people, the authority of our legislators is alone to be maintained by physical force. Of every other weapon they have long since been deprived. The modern history of Ireland is pregnant with instruction, not only as to the utter futility of all attempts to establish lasting tranquillity by coercion, but as to the means which irresponsible power invariably employs to put an end to the complaints and discontents of the governed. This feature was brought most prominently forward in the house of Commons, in the debate on the Arms (Ireland) bill on Monday night. We take the following extract from the speech of Lord Clements:—

By way of showing the extraordinary degree of coercion which had been adopted towards Ireland, he would give a sketch of the coercive measures which had been passed from time to time. From 1796 to 1802 the Insurrection act was in force. Martial law was established from 1803 to 1805; the Insurrection act from 1807 to 1810, and from 1814 to 1818, from 1822 to 1823, from 1823 to 1825 [a cry of "hear, hear"]. Hear! hear!—but there it stopped [laughter]. Then came the courts martial; then a mitigated coercion act from 1834 to 1835; then the Habeas Corpus act suspended from 1797 to 1802, from 1803 to 1806, and again in 1822. There was also the Whiteboy act in operation one year. Thank God they had no coercion act since 1825.

And yet, in spite of all these several attempts to put down insurrection and restore tranquillity, in 1843 the Irish secretary comes forward with a measure of coercion, which equals, if it does not surpass, in its despotic interference with the liberties of the people, any of these sanguinary enactments.

Whence comes it that, with all these displays of energy on the part of our legislators, Ireland is still as unsettled as ever—that discontent still stalks the land—that the cry for the repeal of the union increases daily in strength and intensity. The conclusion is inevitable. Ireland has always been governed by the arm of physical force. She has been treated as a conquered country. Nor is it likely that under our present system of class legislation she will be dealt with justly. The re-

moval of those legislative evils of which she complains would be prejudicial to the interests of those by whom she is governed. There, as well as here, a rampant aristocracy stand between the people and their rights; though the condition of the Irish is aggravated by evils peculiar to their own country.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth, when she attained her 24th year, the Tower and Park guns fired a royal salute at one o'clock, and the national standard was hoisted throughout the day. The morning was ushered in with the usual demonstrations—the ringing of the church bells, which were continued at intervals during the remainder of the day. The shipping in the docks and the river had their colours displayed on the auspicious and happy occasion.

A paragraph from the Belgian papers leaves it doubtful if the King of Hanover will visit this country during the present season. At all events the King's departure, which was to take place last week, seems to be adjourned *sine die*. We are in no hurry for him.

A notice has been issued by the general post office, that the new reduced uniform postage between this country and France will come into operation on the 1st of June.

MR GIBBORNE, M.P.—Mr Gisborne has sent the following letter to his Nottingham constituents, in answer to the application of the Complete Suffrage association of that town for an explanation of his conduct:—

To the Editors of the Nottingham Review.

Gentlemen—I shall be much obliged to you, if you will allow me to state, through the medium of your paper, that on Thursday last, I was at Westminster, at an early hour, on business connected with the petition against the late return for Nottingham. From twelve o'clock till the sitting of the House, I sat on a private bill committee, of which I was a selected member. I remained in the house during Mr Sharman Crawford's speech, and having then been uninterruptedly employed for eight hours, I paired in favour of Mr Sharman Crawford's motion till nine o'clock. Returning exactly at nine, I found the doors just shut for the division, in which I was consequently prevented from taking part.

Several other members as well as myself were precluded, by the unexpected earliness of the division, from recording our votes in favour of Mr Crawford's motion.

I am, gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,

Park house, May 22, 1843. T. GIBBORNE.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION PETITION.—The committee to test the merits of the Nottingham election petition is to be appointed next Monday morning at ten o'clock, and the Athlone election committee at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The chairmen of both will be appointed next day. The Tories have been exceedingly industrious in collecting "evidence," and objecting to voters on a scrutiny; upwards of eight hundred of the latter, we understand, having been questioned. Mr Austen has been engaged for Mr Gisborne, who, we can assure our readers and friends, will defend his honestly gained position to the last.—*Notts Review*.

LORD ASHLEY.—This benevolent and philanthropic nobleman has been kind enough to transmit the sum of one pound, through Mr Mark Crabtree, to Richard Pilling, of Ashton-under-Lyne. The gift was entirely voluntary on the part of his lordship, no solicitation having been made to him whatever.—*Northern Star*.

The Earl of Dalhousie will, we understand, succeed Mr Gladstone as vice-president of the Board of Trade.—*Times*.

Mr O'Connell will not leave Ireland to attend his parliamentary duties before the 10th of June.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Up to the 16th May the corn laws have been supported by two petitions and twelve signatures; a fixed duty by one petition and seventy-four signatures; total and immediate repeal of the corn laws by 4,027 petitions and 1,079,537 signatures.

IRISH ARMS BILL.—The Irish Arms bill compels registry of arms, and subjects all persons who may be obnoxious to the authorities to have their houses searched at all hours of the day and night by the police. According to its provisions a poor hard-working man may be transported for seven years, or be imprisoned with hard labour for three years, for having on his premises a gun, or pistol, or fire arms of any kind—a pike, or pike head, a spear, or anything serving for such! With such a law, we ask, what man is safe? Where is the protection of the poor man against the scoundrel policeman or the villainous informer? Then, again, arms and gunpowder are not to be imported into Ireland without a license from the lord lieutenant, under heavy penalties. A smith cannot keep a forge without a license! Are not these provisions, we ask, sufficient to suggest to the Irish people rebellion? Certainly in England and Scotland, unless we greatly mistake the character of the people, such law would not be submitted to for a day.—*Daily Paper*.

HOT BLAST CASE.—This important case was decided on Saturday, the 20th inst, the trial having commenced at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 10th inst. The pursuer was James B. Nelson of Glasgow, engineer; and the defendants, Messrs W. A. J. and D. Baird, partners in the Gartsherry ironworks. The question regarded the validity of Mr Nelson's patent for the hot blast. The jury found for the pursuer on all the issues, and assessed the damages at £11,867 16s.; £4,867 16s. being in the name of profits, £7,000 as other damages.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES AT THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—We understand that the number of bans or "askings" published during divine service on Sunday morning last, was the largest ever known, amounting to no fewer than two hundred and forty couples. This would seem to indicate the approach of better times amongst us.—*Manchester Guardian*.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, the 23rd inst, the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the above society was held at the meeting house of the Society of Friends, Houndsditch. The attendance was large, and the interest excited on the subject much greater than on any former occasion.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., on taking the chair, said that they were about to enter upon the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace. He had been requested to take the chair on the present occasion, to which he had consented with much diffidence, feeling very incompetent to set forth the excellency of the object for which their society was established. But he had felt that its excellency was so manifest, that it needed no eloquence to advocate it. It was obvious that anything which caused bloodshed and created misery amongst our fellow-creatures, was inconsistent with the precepts of the gospel and with sound policy. Had they wanted example to show the importance of the doctrine which they maintained, they need only have looked to the history of their country for the last two or three years. They would there see the ravages, the misery, that had been entailed by the progress of warfare under the British government. There was no one present but must acknowledge that it had been carried on at great pecuniary cost, at the expense of all Christian feeling, all sound policy, and all that which they desired to promote. It was not for him at the commencement of the meeting to detain his friends long, and he should therefore call upon the Secretary to read the report.

The Rev. J. JEFFERSON (secretary), read that document. It commenced by paying a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Rev. N. M. Harry, who was for some years the efficient secretary of the society. The labours of Mr Rigaud, one of the society's agents, were then detailed. The agency fund had been increased, but additional subscriptions were needed, in order fully to carry out the design. The general operations had been carried on with considerable encouragement. The publications of the society had been circulated to at least as great an extent as in former years. The American Peace society continued to labour with assiduity and zeal, and with much success. In France it was hoped that there was an increased feeling in favour of peace. The report then expressed the gratification of the committee at the termination of the wars in Afghanistan and China, and after alluding, with approbation, to the formation of a society or the prevention of duelling, concluded by calling attention to the ensuing Peace convention. From the cash account it appeared that the total receipts for general purposes during the past year were £675 2s. 10d.; the expenditure, £659 12s. 1d.; leaving a balance in hand of £15 10s. 9d.; but the society was under liabilities to the amount of £350. On account of the agency fund, there had been received £173 13s.; expended, £216; leaving a balance against the fund of £43 7s.

J. SCOBLE, Esq., in an eloquent speech, moved that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated. He thought that every person present would affirm that resolution. The principles on which their society was based, were either true or false. If they were false, then ought they to be rejected without scruple and without delay; but if they were true, then ought they to be received without hesitation, and applied as circumstances might require without limitation and without reserve [hear, hear]. Now, what were the principles on which the Peace society was founded? He took them to be, first, a sacred regard for human life; and secondly, a holy veneration for the law of the gospel. Human life was distinguished from mere brute or animal life, for they knew that the life of a man was intimately associated with all that is noble and grand in the present world, and with all that is immortal and sublime in the world to come. They knew that human life bore on it the divine imprint; there they could trace not only the divine hand, but also see shadowed forth the attributes of the Divinity himself. To touch that life appeared to him a violation of all that was reasonable in philosophy, as well as all that was true and excellent in religion [hear, hear]. That great law which was given to the Jews, "Thou shalt do no murder," stood unrepealed, and properly understood, prevented the taking away of human life, except by the direct command of God himself. But not only were the principles which governed the society such as he had represented them to be, but a holy veneration for the law of the gospel would lead, as he humbly submitted, to the same result. That law was the law of love, and love in its brightest and purest manifestation, in its highest and most exalted nature, in its forbearing and enduring kind. The law of the gospel had eminently a reference to the well-being here and hereafter of mankind. It did not appear to him that Christian men, living under this law, acting under its influence, could put forth their hands under any circumstances, to take away the life of their fellow-men. As Christians they were bound to follow the great exemplar, Jesus Christ, who had left them an example that they should follow in his steps, and they knew that he "came to the world not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Mr RIGAUD, in seconding the resolution, gave some interesting details of the progress of peace principles on the continent of Europe. He first referred to France—

When I first visited Paris, in the latter end of the year 1840, the war spirit was most prevalent. In every cafe that I entered I heard rarely anything but bitter invectives against England. At that time there took place the military triumphal procession to accompany the mortal remains of Napoleon to their final deposit in a magnificent mausoleum, stirring up all the former martial spirit of the French nation. Most of the English had quitted Paris; and to show the state of the public mind, I may

mention that a little boy in a Sunday school one afternoon came strutting up to his teacher and said, as if he could hardly contain himself, "Il nous faut la guerre"—(We must have war). "Why so?" said the teacher. "Notre honneur est blessé"—(Our honour is wounded). How many wars, however, have actually been undertaken on no better a pretext than that our honour has been wounded, or a little bit of silk called a flag insulted. But on our visiting France last month, I found a visible improvement in many respects. I may instance the sentiments put forth in the French journals; and the completion and opening of the Paris and Rouen railway, which was undertaken by French and British capitalists, and formed by French and British labour (cheers).

The military spirit was, however, most prominent among the European nations. Belgium, for instance:—

One of the military laws renders every one liable to be drawn for the militia—militia being another word for army—this is in itself a great hardship; but in addition to this, there is another most iniquitous law, and that is, that a man cannot marry until he has fulfilled a period of service in the army. The consequence is, that officers think it no violation of morality to form unsanctioned alliances, and to have large families even whilst they are in the army. When their period of service is over, some marry, but some never do; surely here is despotism and demoralisation combined.

And again, in Switzerland:—

I arrived at Berne on a Saturday evening, and the next morning found the town filled with soldiers. It was the week for the public exercise of the troops, belonging to the whole of the cantons. It commenced on one Sabbath, and ended on the next, thus desecrating two Lord's days. A few weeks afterwards, however, there was another assembly of troops for a general review, and that closed with a sham fight. One party took possession of a churchyard, which they defended for a considerable period; they were driven from that, and took up another position, from which they were also routed; and this continued, till they felt that their honour was wounded. They then turned about, and defended themselves in reality; and the consequence was, that many were wounded, and many were killed [loud cries of "hear, hear"].

This was the effect of the military spirit in time of peace. They were sometimes told that men in battle could fight without having their feelings aroused, and without entertaining any enmity to those who opposed them; but if such dreadful consequences and such terrible feelings arose in the minds of men playing with arms, what must they not expect when they were brought forward in actual conflict [hear, hear]? The field that was open for the labours of this society, on the continent of Europe, was vast and encouraging; but, alas! what could it do with its small funds? He would urge upon the consciences of all those who felt convinced of the truth of the peace principle, that it was their duty to do all they could to disseminate it, not only at home, but abroad. Much remained to be done by the friends of peace. They had only made a commencement; they had scattered a few seeds, some of which, indeed, had produced the bud of promise; but they should be encouraged to go further, and scatter these pacific seeds far and wide, trusting that He from whom all good proceeds will grant it his blessing [cheers]. The resolution was then put and agreed to.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., proposed:—

"That this meeting, being fully convinced of the essential sinfulness of war, as directly opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, rejoices to know that the subject is receiving an increased degree of attention, and encourages the committee of the Peace society to persevere in its efforts."

He referred to the unhappy prevalence of a warlike spirit through Europe, and the effects it produced socially and politically upon its population. A recent page of British history furnished, perhaps, one of the worst instances of its fearful consequences.

The wars against Afghanistan and China have never been exceeded in injustice, unless it be in the new aggression of the territory of Scinde, and which can only be accounted for by the infatuation which surrounds men's minds when they get entangled in war. If you were walking along the street, and saw a boy, instead of beating the one who had offended him, inflicting punishment on another, a love of fair play would stir up every man of peace to interfere. But that is characteristic of man everywhere; some one commits that which is called an offence, but which, in nine cases out of ten, is no offence at all; and instead of that one being punished, a nation is slaughtered, and sometimes the very parties destroyed who go to inflict the punishment, as was the case with our own army in Afghanistan, where from 20,000 to 30,000 men fell victims in the attempt to avenge the wrong doings of one man.

But war was not only unjust, but highly impolitic in the most worldly sense. The beneficent Deity who created the globe for their use—who created our first parents, and permitted their progeny to spread and multiply, had ordained that the means of enjoyment should be multiplied to man in proportion as he was industrious, and skilful, and virtuous. In proportion as peace prevailed in a nation, so could men devote industry, skill, and intelligence to the multiplication of the means of wealth. If the means of wealth were doubled in England by any imaginary process, the hungry might be fed; the naked clothed; the houseless sheltered; the ignorant educated; and a right application of this would lift man far higher than he now was. But war destroyed all this. They had no conception of the horrors of war, because they had been free from it in their own borders for many years. But let a man visit Afghanistan, and what would he see there? Towns which took years to build them devoured by fire in an hour: tracts of land furnishing a sufficiency for all, passed over by the besom of destruction. One reason why many countries of the earth which would have an abundance for their inhabitants, were in a state of misery, poverty, and wretchedness, was because they had been chiefly the theatre of war. Why was England in debt? Because she had the folly to go to war. If she had lived in peace from the days of Alfred to this day, one could hardly set bounds to the wealth she might have had. Out of the vast amount of property the British nation creates within the year in the various processes of agriculture, manufacture, and trade, £30,000,000 go to pay the interest of debts contracted almost exclusively for war. No class of men in this country were treated with greater respect and honour than warriors. Equestrian statues were reared, thousands were subscribed for the purpose, and when it was inquired, for whom?—they were told, the leader of an army, who slew so many men [hear, hear]. There was a magnificent pillar now being erected before the National gallery, at the top of which was Nelson, whose great occupation

was that of slaughter and bloodshed. From their earliest years the young were taught to admire the deeds and characters of warlike men. The merest elementary books and classical authors, used in our public schools, all tended to engender this feeling. He would recommend the committee of the Peace society to turn their attention to the subject of proper books being placed in the hands of school boys, that they might be taught the best part of English history, sound principles of government, the development of national industry, &c. He was not speaking without precedent. He had taken part in the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and they had prepared books. Prize essays had been written by the children in Christ's hospital, and he had the pleasure of seeing the Earl of Carnarvon bestow £5 on one boy, and £2 on another, students at that school, for the two best essays on the wickedness of cruelty to animals. There were one hundred competitors, so that ninety-eight others were inoculated with the virus, though it only matured in two [cheers]. He thought that our pulpit might be advantageously connected with the advocacy of peace. There was scarcely a minister, either in the establishment or among the different bodies of dissenters, that would not feel complimented by being asked to preach on this subject once a year, and many of them might become subscribers. They must bring the question before parliament in the shape of frequent petitioning; and he referred to the success of his own efforts in the temperance cause, as an illustration of its salutary influence. He recommended that auxiliary Peace societies should be established in every town, which might be constantly sending up petitions to the legislature on the subject. Let them not send their petitions in all at once, but reserve one for every night. Let the prayer be, to ask parliament to take into consideration—not the sinfulness, because they would not listen to that (laughter)—but the impolicy, the bad economy, the wasteful consumption of national resources by the progress of war. Such petitions would produce a wonderful effect. Sir R. Peel on one side, Lord John Russell on the other, and Mr. Sharman Crawford on the third, could say, here was neutral ground on which they could all agree [cheers]. The petitions, if respectfully worded, must be received; every member, though he cannot speak on a petition, could yet state its substance; the newspapers must report it; and the effect would be to give great encouragement to the friends of peace. Attention should be directed to the newspaper press. If the society would supply short paragraphs to the newspapers once or twice a week, he had no doubt but they would be inserted. It was the constant drop that wore the stone. These paragraphs would be seen in the public house, or the private family, from day to day, and drop by drop they would soften the hardness of men's minds on this subject—pour in the faintest rays of light, until they would become like the meridian sun, beaming with effulgence and glory.

J. BACKHOUSE, Esq., in a brief speech, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

HENRY MACNAMARA, Esq. (author of the Prize Essay on Peace), moved the next resolution:—

"That whilst the termination of the wars in Afghanistan and China has afforded sincere pleasure to the friends of peace now assembled; and whilst they would carefully abstain from the discussion of merely political questions, they are, notwithstanding, compelled, in justice to themselves and the cause they serve, to record their indignation and sorrow at the wanton cruelties which were added to the horrors of war, especially in the retreat of the army in Afghanistan; and to express their entire disapprobation of the votes of thanks, and other measures adopted by the legislature of this country, to approve and applaud these transactions; and yet further, of the commencement of a new war in the territory of Scinde."

He entered into various affecting details of the fearful destruction of life, and the mass of misery inflicted by these wars. For such things, the legislature offered thanks! Not a dissentient voice was raised against this vote; not an archbishop or a bishop was heard to raise his voice against bloodshed [loud cheers]. Some justified the second attack on the Afghans for the sake of rescuing the prisoners; but, if so, let them observe, first, how far the acts of the forces exceeded this object; and secondly, what an unjustifiable war has proceeded from it. He meant the attack upon the Ameers of Scinde. Having an immense army of reserve assembled, Lord Ellenborough thought it his time to enforce his claims. He demanded territory along the banks of the Indus to the extent of 700 miles, and free navigation of that river. The Ameers resisted. They were overcome; 5,000 were slain; their princes are prisoners; their city is seized and despoiled; and but for the declaration of the Duke of Wellington, he might have added, their territory is annexed to our own [hear, hear].

The Rev. J. CLARKE, from Fernando Po, seconded the resolution, and gave some particulars of the evils inflicted on the native tribes in Western Africa by their warlike spirit. He trusted that the thirty or forty men who were about to accompany him to Africa, would be all deeply imbued with the principles of peace.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. J. BURNETT rose to move:—

"That this meeting has received with great satisfaction the statements which have been made to it concerning the approaching convention; and it earnestly desires that the best wishes of the committee may be realised in the proceedings and results of that important assembly."

He trusted that they would not merely assent to this resolution, but attempt to carry it out afterwards. He intended to support it by attending the convention. Public opinion was the only successful engine they could use.

Let public opinion give no expression to the views it may adopt, and official men will proceed in England just as official men proceed in the interior of the darkest provinces in Africa; no regard will be had to the public weal. Then, when we come to look to public opinion as thus expressed in reference to such a great question as peace, can we possibly obtain a better field for giving expression to that opinion than the convention re-

ferred to in the resolution before us [applause]? That convention will discuss the length and breadth of this great question, and on the subjects connected with it, light will be thrown; that light will reflect back upon official men; official men will understand more and more the bearing of the great question upon which free and untrammelled discussion will take place; and the result of the whole must necessarily be a most powerful influence on the question of peace.

The Rev. J. CARLILE briefly seconded the resolution.

J. TAPPEN, Esq. (from America), in supporting the resolution, said, that having, from the commencement of the Peace society, been associated with it, he could bear his willing and humble testimony to the great importance of diffusing information, of educating the mind of the community upon this great subject. There was one part of the community which had not been alluded to, and he would take the liberty of saying, that on the ladies depended the progress of this cause [cheers]. On them rested the moulding of the infant and public mind. They were the greatest sufferers by the evils and the horrors of war, and they must correct public opinion on all great moral sentiments. The approaching convention was anticipated with great solicitude in every part of the Christian world where information had been communicated of its intended sessions, and if the ladies present would only interest themselves in it, the highest hopes regarding it would be fully realised [hear, hear, and applause].

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the meeting separated at a late hour.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Bankruptcy act, for amendment of, 4.
Church extension, in favour of, 7.
Coals, for repeal of duty on, 1.
Corn laws, for repeal of, 281.
—against further alteration of, 1.
County Courts bill, against, 1.
Ecclesiastical Courts bill, for alteration of, 4.
Education (Ireland), in favour of church system, 6.
Factories bill, against educational clauses, 4131.
—in favour of ditto, 46.
—for further limiting hours of labour, 10.
Health of Towns bill, in favour of, 2.
—against, 1.
Literary, &c., institutions, for exemption from rates and taxes, 5.
Mail coaches (Ireland), against new contract, 13.
Malt tax, for repeal of, 3.
Maynooth college, against further grant to, 11.
Medical profession, for reform of, 1.
Mines and Collieries act, against repeal of, 2.
Poor Law Amendment act, against, 1.
Poor Relief (Ireland) bill, against, 8.
Post office, for further reform of, 20.
St Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against union of, 29.
Turnpike Roads bill, against, 7.
Universities, for abolition of subscription and oaths, 1.
Waste Land Allotment bill, against, 1.
Wheat, &c. (Canada), against importation of, 33.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Queen's Bench Prison bill.
2. Church Endowment bill.
3. Scientific Societies bill.
4. Wheat, &c. (Canada) bill.
5. Coroners' Inquests bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Roman Catholic Oaths (Ireland) bill.
2. Pound-breach and Rescue bill.
3. Church Endowment bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Wheat, &c. (Canada).—Motion made and question proposed, "That, on the 12th day of October, 1842, an act was passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, and reserved by the Governor-general for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, imposing a duty of 3s. sterling money of Great Britain on each imperial quarter of wheat imported into Canada, except from the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof:

"That the said act recites, that it was passed in the confident belief and expectation that, upon the imposition of a duty upon foreign wheat imported into the province, her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to parliament the removal or reduction of the duties on wheat and wheat flour imported into the said United Kingdom from Canada:

"That, in consideration of the duty so imposed by the said act of the legislature of Canada, it is expedient to provide that, if her Majesty shall be pleased to give her sanction to the said act, the duties imposed upon wheat and wheat flour, the produce of and imported from Canada into the United Kingdom, should be reduced:

"That, from and after a day to be named, and thenceforth during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the duties now payable upon wheat and wheat flour, the produce of and imported from Canada into the United Kingdom, under the provisions of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intitled, 'An Act to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn,' there shall be levied and paid the duties following: viz., for every quarter of wheat, the produce of and imported from Canada, 1s.; for every barrel of wheat meal or flour, the produce of and imported from Canada, being one hundred and ninety-six pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on thirty-eight gallons and a half of wheat."

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the first word "That" to the words "That in consideration," at the beginning of the third paragraph. Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question: the Committee divided; ayes 203, noes 94.

Another amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "Canada," at the end of the second paragraph, to the words "That from and after," at the beginning of the fourth paragraph, in order to insert the words, "That it is inexpedient to make an alteration in the provisions of the act of last session, regulating the duties on the importation of corn, by which alteration the protection intended to be given to the British producer of wheat no longer rests on duties which are imposed by the imperial legislature, and the produce of which is not available in aid of the burthen of taxation under which this country is now labouring," instead thereof.—(Lord Worsley.) Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question: the Committee divided; ayes 203, noes 102.

Main question put: the Committee divided; ayes 218, noes 137.

MOTIONS.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—"That leave be given to bring in a bill to abolish certain oaths and subscriptions now imposed in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to provide for the extension of education in the universities to persons who are not members of the church of England:—(Mr Christie.) The House divided; ayes 105, noes 175.

Wheat, &c. (Canada).—On question that resolutions be reported, amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "in reducing the duty on the importation of Canada wheat and wheat flour into the United Kingdom, it is not expedient that such

reduction should be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada."—(Mr Milner Gibson.)—instead thereof. Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question?" the House divided; ayes 195, noes 83. Main question put and agreed to.

DEBATES.

Thursday, May 25th.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr CHRISTIE brought forward a motion for leave to introduce a bill having for its object to abolish certain oaths and subscriptions at Oxford and Cambridge, and extend university education to dissenters. He desired the House to observe that the two great universities are corporations, established under a statute of Elizabeth for public purposes; wherefore the state ought not to allow them to maintain restrictions upon any class of the people. At Oxford, no undergraduate could be admitted without subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, and taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and further tests were necessary on graduating. At Cambridge, no preliminary tests were required; but there also some tests became necessary before a degree could be taken. The degree gave peculiar advantages.

It was well known that considerable privileges attached to the possession of a university degree. In the first place, the Inns of Court gave to such of their students as had previously graduated at a university the advantage of being called to the bar two years earlier than those who had not possessed themselves of this advantage. It was also well known that, in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, the degree of doctor of the civil law was indispensable; and the college of physicians did not admit any one to the rank of a fellow of that body who had not taken a degree at a university.

Each university returned two members, the representatives of the science and learning of the country; and it was, perhaps, the greatest grievance of any that from this honourable representation all persons not members of the church of England were excluded. He would propose an act enabling the universities to dispense with any subscription of the articles, and with any theological examination or chapel attendance in the cases of persons conscientiously objecting to those exercises; and he would repeal that part of the act of Uniformity which regulates the daily services in the chapels. The age of the persons entering the universities, and for the most part their position in life also, furnished a general presumption that before their matriculation they were already well grounded in the essentials of their religious faith. At this moment, notwithstanding the subsisting securities, there was in Oxford itself a band of men, both lay and clerical, professing doctrines which were believed by a large majority of churchmen to be fraught with danger to the established religion; inasmuch that if the government were now to appoint any clergyman holding those opinions to a vacant see or regius professorship, there would be a cry from one end of this kingdom to the other, in comparison of which the Hampden cry would have been as nothing.

He would most unhesitatingly express his entire dissent from the compulsory attendance of the students, morning and evening, in the chapels of their respective colleges. He complained that day after day, and week after week, young men were called from their wine at five or six o'clock in the evening, to attend divine service in the chapel, from which they returned to their wine again. This system was most injurious to the morals of the youth of the country; and was calculated more to deaden all feelings for religion than if all the dissenters of England were admitted to the honours of the university.

He objected generally to all exclusions on the ground of religious opinions, and expressed his assurance that such a relaxation as he now proposed would do much to conciliate the higher classes of dissenters. He quoted, from speeches made some years ago by Lord Stanley, some passages, from which he inferred a favourable disposition in that minister toward the objects of this motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hailed Mr Christie as a member of his own university; and though he differed from him in opinion, thought the ability and moderation of his speech a very fair sample of the superior character of the education he had received. But the establishment of the London university had taken away the grounds of the motion, as it granted degrees in medicine, which had been the chief object of the dissenters in desiring admission to the universities. He objected to the motion on other grounds. Without reference to the peculiar religious educational character of the universities, the proposed measure would hold out a premium for the infraction of university discipline, and interfere with the arrangements of the whole system; and he declared his determination to uphold the statutes of the universities, and thereby to fulfil the intentions of the pious men who had bequeathed the endowments on which they were founded.

If religion were to be taught, some particular form of it must be taught. You might, if the religion of the church of England were deemed offensive, adopt the presbyterian or any other which might for the moment be more popular; and he would say that, much as he valued the institutions of the church of England—much as he thought her services were superior to those of any other church, he would prefer that some other form should be adopted, rather than men should be sent to the universities to be educated, without giving them that knowledge which was most essential to them. He said, therefore, that, teaching the religion of the state, unless you required, on the part of those who went there a conformity to that religion, and the necessity of instructing themselves in the doctrines on which it was founded, you would not fulfil either the purpose for which the universities were erected, or confer the desired benefits on the individuals who were educated in them.

The motion would defeat the objects of university education, and therefore he resisted it.

Mr MILNER GIBSON was of opinion that dissenters were entitled to share in the emoluments as well as the privileges of the universities. There were lay fellowships and endowments which they could enjoy as fitly as members of the establishment; they were held by the universities for the benefit of the entire community; and now, when dissenters were admitted to the legislature and to the offices of the state, it was absurd, as well as unjust, to exclude them from their share in the privileges and emolu-

ments of the universities. He denied the position that religion was a principal object in university education; the daily chapel system had been admitted, even by the present Bishop of St David's, to be detrimental rather than advantageous.

Why, most of them were well aware that the compulsory attendance at chapel, morning and evening, rather tended to alienate the minds and feelings of the students from religion than the contrary; that it was looked on by the students as part of discipline of the college, and as an irksome task imposed as a punishment for some breach of university rules. If a student stayed out too late or was intoxicated, what was the kind of punishment imposed upon him? Why, he was ordered to attend chapel more frequently than usual [hear]. Thus it was that the attendance at chapel was made a kind of punishment, and not a means of religious instruction [hear].

As a Cambridge man himself, he declared his astonishment at the allegation that religion was taught in that university. The universities were for the education of men intended for all the learned professions; and it would be well for them to consider whether or not they did not endanger the security of those ancient institutions by excluding dissenters from their advantages.

Sir R. H. INGLIS resisted the claim now put forth for the dissenters, whether sought as a boon or as a right. The endowments of the universities proceeded primarily, whether before or since the Reformation, from members of the established religion; catholics could hardly claim, because three-fourths of those endowments were protestant in their origin; but at all events, dissenters had no title, for not a single endowment had been given by a dissenter. Religion was the supreme element in an education directed to the higher nature of man; and it was made a primary object in university education, especially at Oxford, of which he could speak confidently, and knew instances where deficiency in religious knowledge impeded the progress of men otherwise distinguished.

But what was the spirit which the dissenters were at that moment evincing against the religion and education of the church of England [hear, hear]? Was that a spirit which the House could be consistently called upon to foster [hear, hear]? He should object to it under any circumstances, but it was a mockery to call upon them at that moment to admit dissenters into places of education exclusively applied to the church of England, when they found from one end of the kingdom to the other they were arrayed and marshaled against the church; and, so far from being inclined to harmonise with her institutions, or any part of her teaching, they opposed her with an unanimity and virulence seldom before combined; and yet, being so combined, they had chosen this as a peculiarly fitting time for this proposition.

Within the time of the last generation a great improvement had taken place in the religious character of the higher classes, and he believed it had its origin in the improved religious education of the universities; but there was a great danger that this favourable tendency would be checked, if we should cease to require the attendance of the young upon public worship. The bill now proposed would at last be only permissive; and the permission it might give to the universities to change their institutions was one whereof he did not apprehend that they would make use. Practically, therefore, such a bill would do nothing for those whom it was meant to serve.

Sir H. W. BARRON appealed to the successful experience of the university of Dublin, where Roman catholics and dissenters are admitted, and are exempt from attendance on the protestant church service, and on theological lectures.

Mr SHAW denied that the experiment had answered in the university of Dublin.

Lord STANLEY, though he must oppose the introduction of this bill, concurred in the objection against requiring subscription to the 39 articles upon matriculation. He thought the effect of such a measure as was now proposed would be only to revive irritation among the dissenters; it could not be a complete measure, and there would be a constant struggle to carry it further. Since the discussion of this subject in 1834, there had been established a university in which dissenters could obtain degrees.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that this was not a removal of the grievance, but merely a mitigation of it. If there were but a hundred Roman catholics or dissenters who wished to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge, even those few ought not to be excluded without strong grounds, which in this case he thought had not been established. When gentlemen were contending for their principle of exclusion, he would have them observe that it was differently applied at their three universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; but if it was fit to be maintained, it was fit to be assimilated.

It was, of course, impossible that they could allow any offices immediately connected with the established church to be held by dissenters. He agreed with the principle laid down by the noble lord with respect to the universities. He agreed that the universities should be connected with the established church, and that the general course of instruction should be founded on the doctrines of that church; but, at the same time, he considered that those who entertained opinions differing from those of the church should be enabled to avail themselves of that instruction, and to obtain those honours, which were in the bestowal of the universities.

Your high church pledges had done little. Bolingbroke led the high church party, Gibbon had been a member of a high church administration, and Hume a strong supporter of the kirk of Scotland; but compare the obligations which religion owed to those persons with the services she had received from three such men as Watts, Doddridge, and Lardner! As to the argument against exciting the dissenters, he observed, that whenever they were quiet, it was said that they had no grievance to be redressed; whenever they stirred, it was said that they were too violent in demanding the redress of it.

Mr WYSE contended, that if the introduction of Roman catholics could be dangerous in any university, it would be in that of Dublin; yet experience had proved it safe.

After a few words from Mr C. WYNN and Mr REDINGTON,

Mr ROEBUCK protested against subscription of the 39 articles, asserting that no man could understand them, much less a youth of 17.

The first thing, then, done by a graduate in the university was

by a formal act to sign an expression of belief in articles which he could not by possibility understand. That was the first lesson taught to youths about to be instructed in the ingenious arts ["hear, hear," "oh, oh"]. This was one of the nice refinements; they did not swear to, but they signed articles which they did not understand. They signed articles which no one in that house had read ["oh, oh!"], or at least which no one in that house understood. (Here the hon. gentleman turned round and took up an immense volume, which from his subsequent reference appeared to be a folio edition of the book of Common Prayer.) He would not insult the understanding of the House by reading the whole of the articles ["oh, oh!"], but he would show them what it was that young boys between 16 and 19 years old were called upon to sign ["oh, oh!"].

He contended that the endowments of the universities were the creature of the state, and should be applied to the general purposes of education. Nature had not been tamed to man's uses by the peculiar teaching of the university of Oxford; the religious education of the dissenters was just as capable of ameliorating humanity. In truth, fashion was more powerful in this country than religion; whenever a dissenter got rich, he sent his child to Oxford or Cambridge, as a sacrifice to fashion. The peculiar religious teaching of the universities had been productive of all but unqualified mischief; it established injustice, by inequality, and produced heart-burning and strife. Sir R. H. Inglis had said that in six months a knowledge of religion had been imparted at Oxford. Did he consider a member of the establishment better than a dissenter? ["Certainly," interposed Sir R. H. Inglis.] Oh, exclaimed Mr Roebuck, I understand it now; but would any other man than the consequent member for Oxford dare to make such an avowal? (Two hon. members, Sir W. James and Mr Milnes, raised their hats.) Two gentlemen besides the hon. member said that church of Englandmen were superior to dissenters! He (Sir R. Inglis) would have us believe that the teaching of the university could impart not only religious knowledge, but faith; it was more likely to imbue the student with hypocrisy.

Lord SANDON insisted on the importance of religious instruction at the universities.

Mr REDHEAD YORKE said he was himself an example of the inutility of the university oaths.

I went to college [loud cries of "hear, hear," and "order"]—Sir, I went to Christ college ["hear, hear," laughter, and "order"]—I went, sir, to Cambridge [cheers and laughter]—I went to Christ college ["Hear, hear," and continued laughter]. I don't know on what account this ridicule is exercised ["hear, hear," and laughter]. I do not state this for the purpose of making any importance of myself; but because I wish specifically and distinctly to state the facts. I then, sir, went to Christ college [loud cheering and great laughter]. I entered at college as a pensioner, which, at Oxford, is understood as a commoner. As a commoner of that college it was necessary that I should go to chapel seven times a week, and it did not very much suit my mind to do so [laughter]; but as I had the means, I purchased my immunity, and became a fellow commoner, and then was allowed to go to chapel only twice a week ["hear, hear," and laughter]. I want to know why there is any necessity for oaths when the difference of £30 or £40 or £50 in one's expenditure can make the difference in one's religious observances with reference to seven as to two [loud laughter and great cheering].

Mr CHRISTIE replied, and the House divided—

For the motion 105
Against it 175

Majority against it 70

Friday, May 26.

CANADA CORN BILL.

The House went into committee on the Canada corn resolutions, which go to provide that if the royal assent shall be given to the Canadian bill, imposing a 3s. duty on the import of Canadian or other foreign corn into the Canadas, the duties on the import of wheat and flour from Canada into the United Kingdom be lowered to the rate of 1s. per quarter of wheat.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved to omit the words which made the legislation of this country dependent on the legislation of the Canadian assembly. Lord STANLEY said that Mr Francis Baring, in his speech of a previous evening, had answered the objection by anticipation. Mr FRANCIS BARING said that Lord Stanley's explanation was not worth much. The fact still stood uncontroverted, that our legislation was made dependent on that of Canada. Col. SIBTHORP declared he would rather be dependent on the legislation of Canada, than on the legislation of Lord John Russell and his colleagues in the late government. The farmers of Lincolnshire had sent Mr Cobden, on his late visit, back with "a flea in his ear." He was obliged to get a shoemaker of the name of Roebuck to second him. Mr LABOUCHERE said that the subject of any alteration should have originated in the imperial legislature; the whole matter should have been left in its hands. After a few words from Sir ROBERT PEEL, Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE sarcastically expressed his pity for the quandary in which the country gentlemen found themselves. Colonel WYNDHAM was determined to oppose every thing that had connexion with free trade. They had been promised, under the corn law of last year, a range of prices from 54s. to 58s.; they were 10s. or 12s. below that. If they were wrong in one set of figures they might be wrong in another. In fact, Mr Gladstone did not know a cow from a donkey [roars of laughter], or a plough from a wheelbarrow. These were the men on whom the agriculture of England was dependent. On a division, Lord John Russell's amendment was rejected by 203 to 94.

The next amendment was moved by Lord WORSLEY. The purport of it was, that it is inexpedient to make a change, by which the protection to the British grower is made to rest no longer on duties imposed by parliament, and which renders the produce of the duties unavailable to the home revenue. He blamed the government for not having more distinctly avowed their designs in the last session. Several of the agricultural members expressed their determination to support the amendment. Mr HENLEY strongly objected to this constant tinkering and tampering with the corn law. Colonel RUSHBROOK said the farmers would prefer total repeal, however

desperate that remedy might be, to continual interference. Mr G. BANKES considered the period for the introduction of the measure very opportune; Mr O. GORE as impolitic and ill-timed; and Mr BLACKSTONE thought that ministers wished to throw the cost of compensation to the Canadians, for the injury inflicted on her timber trade by the new tariff, upon the agriculturists of England. The amendment was opposed by Mr LINDSEY, Colonel WOOD, Mr G. HOPE, Mr HUTT, Mr WARD, Mr BORTHWICK, Mr E. BULLER, &c. On a division, Lord Worsley's amendment was rejected by a majority of 203 to 102.

After a brief discussion the House divided on the original resolutions themselves, when there appeared—

For the resolutions	218
Against them	137

Majority for them

Monday, May 29.

CANADA CORN BILL.

The report on the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour being moved,

Mr MILNER GIBSON proposed, as an amendment, that in reducing the duty on the importation of Canada wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, it is not expedient that such reduction should be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada.

The amendment was seconded by Dr BOWRING.

Lord STANLEY declined re-opening the question which had been so recently discussed, and affirmed by a majority of two to one. He, however, briefly replied to the speeches of the mover and seconder of the amendment.

Mr THORNELY adverted to Lord Ashburton's declaration, that the tariff of the United States had been passed for revenue purposes only. He urged the importance of taking measures to induce the Americans to re-consider the tariff when Congress met next December.

Mr VILLIERS pointed out the violation of all principle in the Canadian measure, which was, in fact, the creation of a corn law in Canada, and therefore, an expedient to raise the price of food. We ought rather to present inducements to emigrants to settle in the colony, instead of adding to the temptation presented to them of proceeding to the United States.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 195 to 83.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord ELIOT moved the second reading of the Irish Arms bill—a measure having for its object to amend and continue the laws in Ireland relative to the registration, importation, manufacture, and sale of arms. He gave a short history of the origin and successive renewals of the Irish arms acts, the last of which was brought in by Lord Melbourne's government. He admitted that all such enactments are in some degree restraints on the liberty of the subject; but he argued that the present state of Ireland made it necessary to impose them. The reports of the leading persons connected with the constabulary force contained important evidence respecting the propensities of the Irish peasantry to violence and intimidation, and their extreme avidity for the possession of arms. Now, the possession of fire arms facilitated the assassinations which had unhappily been so numerous within the last few years; and murders committed with such weapons were more difficult to be traced than where death had been inflicted in any other way. He referred, by way of sample, to the cases of the late Lord Norbury, and several other victims, whose murderers had never been detected, and to a great number of attacks made upon houses with a view of procuring arms. He then pointed out the most material alterations made by the pending bill in the law as hitherto constituted.

Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD admitted Lord Eliot's sincerity, but hoped to be able to convince him that no necessity existed for the measure. The question was whether Ireland was to be governed by wise legislation or by force. Any infraction of the liberties of Ireland reacted on England. No doubt precedents existed for the measure; but to these he was no party, and was not to be bound by them. He objected to the bill as arbitrary, unnecessary, and vexatious. To show this he commented on the provisions of the bill, contending that the regulations for licensing the use of fire arms were excessively stringent, and the penalties for even a casual breach of them severely penal. In ascribing the agrarian disturbances of Ireland to the possession of fire arms, Lord Eliot took a very superficial view of the condition of that country. Was it sensible in the noble lord to war with the symptom, instead of destroying "the cause of this effect?"

Some cause for such a state of public feeling there must surely be; and no doubt there were agrarian disturbances of a distressing character, and to put down which every attempt ought to be made. A far better mode for effecting this object than a new arms bill would be to ameliorate the condition of the people. The evil was in the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The nature of the position of the Irish tenantry was not at all understood in England [hear]. There were circumstances attending the relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland of which the gentlemen of England had no idea. One of the most powerful of these circumstances was the absence till recently of that check of the Poor law, which served to make it the interest of the landlords to raise the condition of the peasantry.

Ireland had ever been treated as a conquered country; the people, feeling they could get no justice from the law, resorted to the reckless system of retaliation, out of which these outrages sprung which it was now sought to repress by this Arms bill. The proper course was to improve the condition of the people, by amending the law of landlord and tenant, and giving protection, as well as employment, to the starving masses, whose wrongs drove them to despair. Since the pledge given in 1834, nothing had been done, unless it were the Irish Poor

law, which satisfied no one. The hon. member concluded in the following terms:—

No man was more desirous than he was to maintain the British connection—no man valued it more highly; but it might be purchased at too dear a rate if slavery were to be the price of it. True it was that there was a kind of saving clause in the bill upon the table, by which Roman Catholics were to be made to believe that they were to be put on a par with their protestant brethren; but that was a mere delusion, and the Roman Catholics would instantly discover that it was meant to deceive them. It seemed strange that the gentry of Ireland were willing to degrade themselves by submitting to this law. Was it no degradation to the magistracy that such a bill should be imposed upon them? Magistrates, sheriffs, and the gentry at large were told that they were not fit to have arms in their possession. Would they submit to the degradation of being thus branded for the sake of enslaving their fellow-countrymen? The true mode of governing Ireland was to reduce her to submission by kindness and impartiality, by passing good laws, and by assimilating her situation to that of England. According to the present mode of legislating the connexion between England and Ireland might indeed be maintained; but it would only be maintained by force, by binding Ireland to England with hoops of steel, while she would eat into the vitals of her more powerful neighbour, and require an enormous annual outlay of the revenues of the state. Ireland would continue in a state of discontent which nothing could repress but military domination.

He moved that the bill be read a second time on that day six months.

Lord CLEMENTS seconded the motion, only regretting that it was not a direction to the Sergeant-at-arms to kick the bill out of the house. He admitted that Lord Eliot, in dragging the "monster" before them, had stated the case fairly; but it was melancholy to see the government bringing forward such a measure, instead of amending the laws relating to tolls and customs, the source of so much discontent. Why not also amend the grand jury laws? bring in their promised registration bill? or the charitable loan funds bill? or a bill for the abolition of that nuisance the manor courts? To such an extent were Irish affairs neglected, and left in the hands of subordinate functionaries, that not even the Irish census was yet forthcoming. But it was no wonder that discontent existed, seeing that even the present measure was reserved to be run over during the Epsom week. It was absurd to say worse outrages were committed in Ireland than in England. Were not people shot at in the streets of London and Manchester? He quoted the sentiments of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Lord Glenelg, uttered on former occasions, advocating the exercise of the ordinary powers of the law, rather than a resort to severe and coercive measures; and adduced a mass of documentary evidence relative to the past legislation of coercion, in order to prove the uselessness of the present measure, the provisions of which the magistracy of Ireland, as a body, would not enforce, though individuals might look to it as a means of oppression and revenge. He would give the House a specimen of the coercive measures which had existed in that unfortunate country.

The Insurrection act was in force from 1796 to 1802, six years; the martial law was in force from 1803 to 1805, two years; the Insurrection act was in force from 1807 to 1810, three years; the Insurrection act was in force from 1814 to 1818, four years; the Insurrection act was in force from 1822 to 1823, one year; and the Insurrection act was in force from 1823 to 1825 (August), two years [hear, hear]; but there they stopped. The noble lord left office, and there they stopped. The Associations act, 1829, was in force one year; Party Processions, 1832, five years; Coercion act, with courts martial, from 1833 to 1834, one year; Coercion act mitigated, from 1834 to 1835, one year; the Habeas Corpus act was suspended from 1797 to 1802, six years; again suspended from 1803 to 1806, four years; again suspended in 1822, one year; White Boy act, 1831 [laughter], and Party Processions act, 1838, five years. There had been no Coercion act since 1835, he thanked God; but if the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies had been in office, there would no doubt have been plenty. They had received sufficient evidence since 1835 that stringent enactments were of no use in governing the Irish people.

This bill, he said, contained a clause respecting the arms of the yeomanry corps. These corps, though they called themselves loyal protestants, had refused to give up their arms at the order of government when disbanded. They had since, in many cases, sold those arms into the worst hands; and thus it was that an arms bill had now come to be thought necessary.

Mr BATESON, though not approving of coercion, supported this bill, because it would prevent much mischief. The measure was only a preliminary one; when the patient was somewhat cooled down, he felt confident that the government would undertake to cure the evils of Ireland.

Mr SHEIL said, if he were satisfied that such an arms bill would be effectual for the suppression of crime in Ireland, he would give it a reluctant but strenuous support. But he traced the discontents of the country to other causes, requiring other methods of cure. One was a great defect in the administration of justice—the mode of employing witnesses for the Crown, by which informers were bribed, and honest witnesses left wholly unprotected. Crown prosecutions were got up with injurious precipitancy; and the power of challenging jurors was also exercised to the obstruction of justice. He objected to the Arms bill, because it deprived the honest man of the means of defence, without taking from the ruffian the means of aggression; and, above all, because it established a distinction between England and Ireland. Canning had exclaimed, "Repeal the union—restore the Heptarchy!" But they were teaching Ireland that with different legislation there ought to be different legislators.

What a mockery it is, what an offence it is to our feelings, what an insult to the understanding it is to expatiate upon the advantages of the union, and bid us rejoice that we are admitted to the great imperial copartnership in power, while you are every day making the most odious distinctions between the two countries, establishing discriminating rights which are infinitely worse than discriminating duties, and punishing the champions of repeal, with pretence more than plausible, for insisting that if for England and Ireland different laws are requisite, for Ireland and for England different law-givers are required [great cheering]. My chief, my great objection to this measure is, that it is founded upon the fatal policy to which Englishmen have so long adhered, and from which it is so difficult to detach them, of treating Ireland as a mere provincial appendage, instead of regarding her as part and parcel of the realm [cheers].

Compare the English and the Irish Arms bill—the one occupying but a page of the statute book [exhi-

biting the volume], the other—this [holding up the copy of the bulky bill]. Lord Grey, in 1819, had denounced a similar measure in the house of Lords.

In the house of Commons, H. Brougham exclaimed, "Am I an Englishman, for I begin to doubt it, when measures so utterly abhorrent from the first principles of British liberty are audaciously propounded to us?" That great orator then proceeded to offer up an aspiration that the people would rise up in a simultaneous revolt and sweep away the government by which a great sacrilege upon the constitution had been perpetrated [loud cheers]. What would he have said—how would Lord Castlereagh have been blasted by the lightning and appalled by the thunder of his eloquence if a bill had been brought forward, under which the blacksmiths of England should be licensed, under which the registry of arms was made dependent on a bench of capricious magisterial partisans, under which an Englishman might be transported for seven years, for exercising the privilege secured to him by the bill of Rights; and every pistol, gun, and blunderbuss was to be put through that process of branding, the very mention of which, in 1831, made by the noble lord opposite, the Secretary for the Colonies, the then secretary for Ireland, produced an outburst of indignation [loud cheers].

What was its defence? Your own perseverance in oppression. The whigs, it was said, originated the measure, Sir Arthur Wellesley being then the Irish secretary. But Ireland in 1806 was not as Ireland in 1843. Sir Arthur Wellesley, as the official of Dublin castle, was not more different from the hero whose fame now filled the world, than the Ireland of 1806 was from Ireland emancipated and grown too large and too powerful for the fetters with which you still would bind her. You talked of the union as a bond to be preserved at all events; but were you sure that you would be wholly in the right? You had made a difference in Ireland's municipal franchise. Again, you had given England a Registration bill for parliamentary franchise. Where was the Registration bill for Ireland? that bill which Mr Lefroy, Mr Jackson, Mr Litton, Lord Stanley, had all said two years since must be brought in without a week's delay? Instead of it, Ireland had got a poor law, which had done more toward repeal of the union than any effort of his could ever accomplish. What was the condition of Ireland now?—what the difference between the government of a whig and a tory administration? Why not treat Ireland as they had treated Canada? That colony had been governed as Ireland was still; but they now gave it a liberal governor, who did not even belong to their party, and they had called to the functions of office men who had been hunted to the death. Pursue a similar course in Ireland; carry out the Emancipation bill; conciliate the clergy; strip the agitators of their three-fold panoply; and the whole past history of the world informed them what would be the result.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland (Mr Smith) referred to the fact, that a similar measure had been introduced by Lord Morpeth in 1838, and afterwards in 1840; and though, at that latter period, Mr Sheil had been vice-president of the board of trade, neither he nor any Irish member had raised a voice against what was now denounced as a violation of the constitution. He entered into statistical and other details, vindicatory of the necessity of the present measure. He admitted, however, that the question of an Arms bill for Ireland was one of some doubtfulness, and to be fitly considered by the House; and replied, in detail to some of the arguments of Lord Clements and Mr Sheil, as to the remedial measures which they considered involved in "justice to Ireland."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that it was unquestionably true that the late government had, in 1838 and 1840, brought in bills similar in their provisions to the present one. But the policy of that government was wholly different from the present one. They had sought to inspire confidence in the law—to conciliate the people—a policy whose results required not a single act of the legislature, but the continued operation of a wise policy. But this course had not been pursued by the present government; they had filled the bench of justice with individuals whose attachments were not with the majority, but the minority; and their treatment of the Irish magistrates was not calculated to maintain public tranquillity. Anxious for the maintenance of that tranquillity, he had early expressed his satisfaction on the appointment of Lord Elliot as Irish secretary; and he was aware that much of the system of the late government had been maintained. But, somehow or other, there was an essential departure from the spirit by which it had been actuated. He could not vote against the second reading of the Arms bill; but he warned the government against resting on such measures. As to the repeal of the union, he felt that the arguments against it were so strong, that he should not dread any discussion in parliament on the subject. But he reminded the ministerial side of the House of the unfair manner in which they used to treat the late government, laying every outrage at its door, and seemingly rejoicing at the intelligence of a fresh one, in order to use it for a party purpose. Now that no party purpose was to be served, let them pursue a course which had formerly, and would again, promote tranquillity in Ireland; he was not afraid of a civil war, but he felt the importance of a conciliatory policy.

The debate was then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WHITSUNTIDE RECESS.—The House of Commons is to adjourn from Friday the 2nd June to the Thursday following.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Sir George Grey moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Charitable Trusts bill. The Attorney-general stated that government hoped to introduce a similar measure, for the proper visitation and improvement of charities; and therefore he hoped that Sir George would not press his motion. After a brief discussion, it was withdrawn.

The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was read a second time on Wednesday, with general concurrence. Its

object is to fulfil the understood intention of the English and Irish Reform acts, by abolishing the oaths that the Relief bill directed Roman catholic electors to take at the time of voting.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—In reply to Mr Smith O'Brien, on Wednesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the transfer of troops from one part of the kingdom to another occasioned no expense to the public. Should events in Ireland, however, require an expenditure beyond that in the estimate, government would of course propose it.

CANADA CORN BILL.—On Thursday night, Lord Stanley answered several questions with respect to the Canada Corn bill. He maintained that Canada could grow a surplus supply of grain, and affirmed that the decision of the Canadian legislature, in passing their own act, was all but unanimous, in proof of which he said he would lay on the table of the House extracts from the journals of the House of Assembly. The government have no intention of extending the principle of the Canadian bill to other colonies.

WELSH BISHOPRICS.—On Thursday Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr W. O. Stanley, who had a notice of a motion for a committee of the whole house, on the subject of union of the sees of St Asaph and Bangor, declared his intention of upholding the decision of the legislature. But he intimated his willingness to give early consideration to the means to increasing the efficiency of the establishment in North Wales.

TAXES ON SCIENTIFIC BODIES.—Mr G. W. Wood obtained leave, on Thursday, to bring in a bill "to exempt scientific and literary institutions from the payment of parochial and municipal rates and taxes for such parts of their buildings as are used exclusively for scientific and literary purposes."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS.—Sir Valentine Blake moved the House of Commons, on Thursday, to grant leave to bring in "a bill to apportion and regulate the overwhelming labour and business of parliament in a manner calculated to allay discontent, and to preserve and maintain the inviolability of the united empire upon a satisfactory and permanent foundation." His bill proposed to restore the Irish and Scotch parliaments; such parliaments delegating to the imperial parliament as many members as now sit for those parts of the United Kingdom. He recommended his scheme as a means of preventing the speakership from being a stepping stone to the peerage or the grave; as preventing the attenuated forms now observed in the most active members; and as a method of superseding the Irish repeal agitation. The motion, finding no seconder, fell to the ground.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—On Friday Sir W. Heathcote reported from the Cambridge Election committee that Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., had been duly elected to serve for that borough in parliament. That William Smithers had been bribed with a sum of £13 12s. 9d., but it had not been proved that that was done by any recognised agent of Mr Kelly; and that another party had left his residence to avoid the service of the Speaker's warrant, and consequently had not attended to give evidence before the committee.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—Mr L. Fox gave notice on Friday, that after Whitsuntide he should move a resolution that it was inconsistent with the principles of the reformation that persons professing the Roman catholic faith should vote and legislate in the imperial parliament [hear and a laugh].

CORN LAWS.—Lord John Russell has fixed his motion of a committee of the whole House on the corn laws for the 8th June.

NEW TARIFF.—Lord Howick has given notice, that shortly after Whitsuntide he will move that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider so much of the act of 5th and 6th Victoria as relates to the imposition of a duty upon the export of coal. Mr Charles Wood has given a similar notice respecting the duty on the import of wool.

FACTORY BILL.—On Friday Mr Lambton asked the Secretary of State for the Home department whether it was the intention of government to withdraw the educational clauses of the Factories bill. Sir James Graham said it was not his intention, on the part of her Majesty's government, to propose any further progress with this bill until after the Whitsuntide recess; but it was the intention of government to take the sense of the House on those clauses. Mr Hawes asked whether he meant to propose the clauses as they now stood? Sir J. Graham said it was not in his power to make any alteration in them. In reply to a question from Mr Hawes, Sir J. Graham stated that before the commencement of the Whitsuntide recess, he should mention the precise day on which he would bring the Factories bill before the House.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The usual weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Complete Suffrage Council was held at the office of the Union, Waterloo street, Birmingham, when the following was attended to.

Several letters were read from Sudbury, on the subject of the forthcoming election for that place; and an address to the electors and non-electors was agreed upon.

Letters were read from Thos White, Esq., of Evesham; Edward Wright, Sudbury; James Coke, St Austle; Rev. T. White, Northampton; R. R. Challener, Cheltenham; Thomas Thompson, Bishopwearmouth; George Lambert, Sudbury.

TEA PARTY AT SALFORD.

On Saturday the 20th inst, a tea party was given in the town hall, to Henry Vincent, by the members of the Complete Suffrage association. Although the subject was not spoken of till the Thursday preceding, nor a printed announcement of any kind made, up-

wards of two hundred persons sat down to partake of "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates." A goodly number of the "Lancashire witches" graced the festive board with their presence.

On tea being removed, JOHN RAWSON, Esq., president of the association, was called to the chair, and in a neat speech stated the objects for which they had come together. It was, he contended, to do homage to great principles by showing the esteem in which they held the talented advocates of those principles, one of whom they were especially met to congratulate in the person of their friend Henry Vincent, whose eloquent appeals on behalf of the rights of universal man, and whose labours in the cause of civil and religious liberty in this neighbourhood during the last fortnight, had won for him a high place in the esteem of the good and patriotic amongst all classes of their fellow townsmen. He was highly pleased with this meeting, as it showed the interest felt in the cause in which they were engaged. On Thursday nothing more was intended (owing to the shortness of the time and the fact that most of their friends were necessarily engaged in their various callings on this evening to a late hour) than that some fifty friends should meet Mr Vincent, for the purpose of showing him the estimation in which they held him for his works' sake. But no sooner did the men in some of the workshops hear of their object, than they at once applied for more than double the number of tickets which had been provided. From the warm interest he felt for the welfare of the working classes, he could not but be pleased with this, as it would show their respected guest that his labours were appreciated by them, as well as by a large section of the middle classes. He concluded, amidst much cheering, by proposing the sentiment, "Civil and religious liberty all over the world."

WM MORRIS, Esq., responded, and in a short and appropriate speech, pointed out the superior power of moral and religious persuasion over physical force. After giving several trite illustrations of this, he sat down amidst much applause, proposing "The radical press." The chairman then introduced Mr Huggitt, of London, who gave "The National Complete Suffrage Union and the thirty-two members of parliament who voted for Sharman Crawford's motion on the 18th."

Mr F. WARREN responded, and after exhorting the members of the Union to be firm and persevering in pursuance of their object, peaceful, but uncompromising in their demand for justice, to be kind and affectionate towards each other, and courteous and tolerant to those who suffered with them, he proposed "The Health of Henry Vincent," which was responded to by the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs in the most approved style. Mr Vincent then rose, and was received with every mark of enthusiastic respect. He addressed them with his usual eloquence and ability for upwards of an hour, and sat down amidst loud and long-continued cheering.

On the motion of Mr WARREN, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and three cheers being given for the ladies, the meeting separated about half-past ten.

This meeting speaks well for the progress of the cause in Salford, as well as for the high position Mr Vincent has gained in and around Manchester.

SALFORD.—On Wednesday the 17th inst, Mr Vincent addressed a respectable and numerous body of the inhabitants of Salford on complete suffrage, in the Town hall. His exposition of the principles of the suffrage party appeared to produce conviction in the minds of all present; and his appeals to the audience to act up to their principles upon all occasions were welcomed with loud acclaim. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr Vincent. The suffrage union in Salford is progressing. A number of earnest men are at the head of it; and, in a little time, it will assume a position of no small importance in the borough.

MANCHESTER.—Mr Vincent lectured on complete suffrage to a crowded audience in the Meal house, Nicholascroft, Manchester, on the 15th inst, and was most enthusiastically cheered during his exposition of the great principles of democracy. On Thursday night Mr Vincent delivered his second lecture on the suffrage to a very crowded audience in the Meal house of this town; a large number of electors were present. Mr Vincent was received with great applause, and spoke for two hours in illustration and defence of his principles. These lectures in Manchester and neighbourhood have awakened an interest in the suffrage question which will not subside. A number of gentlemen have volunteered to canvass the town for members, and many active electioneers are engaged in the work. In addition to which, ward meetings are about to be held for the same purpose, and Mr Vincent has promised to visit Manchester again at the earliest convenience, to address the electors in the respective wards, when he will also visit Ashton, Rochdale, Bolton, Kendal, Preston, and other towns, from which he has received earnest invitations, but which, for the present, he has not had time to comply with.

BURY.—On the 19th inst, Mr Vincent delivered an address upon civil and religious liberty to an enthusiastic audience in the large school-room of this town. F. Grundy, Esq., of Park hills, was called to the chair. Mr Vincent was most enthusiastically received, and listened to with the greatest attention. All allusions to the necessity of separating the church from the state were received with great cordiality; and the importance of civil equality as the means of securing and protecting religious liberty was warmly responded to. Mr Grundy (a magistrate of the town) moved a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, which was carried unanimously. Mr Vincent, in returning thanks, said he hoped soon to visit them again, when he should have the pleasure of directing

their attention more directly to the complete suffrage movement [cheers]. The Chairman could assure Mr Vincent that none would be more ready to welcome him on that important subject than he would. The suffrage was the question of questions. The meeting then separated.

MANSFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Wednesday the 17th inst, Mr T. Beggs, of Nottingham, delivered a powerful lecture on complete suffrage, in the school rooms connected with the Old Meeting, Stockwell gate. The audience was large, and the attention deep. The Rev. W. Linwood, minister of the Old Meeting, was chairman on the occasion, and addressed the audience after Mr Beggs had concluded his lecture, defending the principles involved in the complete suffrage movement as sanctioned by justice and Christianity. An association was formed in the town, of which the Rev. W. Linwood was elected chairman, and there is every prospect of the great and good cause going forth, "conquering and to conquer," in the district.

NORTHAMPTON.—A correspondent writes—"At our last weekly meeting we determined upon moving the people, seeing it is hopeless to look to the House of Commons as now constituted, and we of the Northampton Complete Suffrage association have concluded to hold a public meeting on the 27th of June. We propose inviting Messrs Crawford, Vincent, Revs. J. P. Mursell, Robinson of Kettering, and our own members, Messrs Currie and Smith. A petition was also adopted against the Factories bill, objecting to it on the ground that any system of education is impracticable under the present constitution and government. It also prays for the separation of church and state, the removal of commercial restrictions, and for the bestowment of equal rights on all.

DARLINGTON.—A lecture was delivered, on Wednesday evening last, in Mr Chapman's school-room, Archer street, by Mr Wm Heron, on the principle of complete suffrage. The lecturer exhibited in a striking manner the defective character of our representative system—showing that it was at variance with the theory of the British constitution, and quoting the statute of Edward I, which provides that taxation and representation shall be co-extensive. A survey was taken of the progress of the National Complete Suffrage union, and the character and fate of the bill introduced into parliament by Mr Sharman Crawford. The principles of the suffrage were warmly recommended for the adoption of the audience, which evinced its approval of the sentiments advanced by repeated cheering. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was presented, which was suitably acknowledged by the speaker. The meeting then separated.—*Durham Chronicle.*

SOUTH WALES.—A correspondent in Abergavenny gives the following gratifying account of the progress of the principles of complete suffrage in this locality:—"We sadly want to form a complete suffrage association here; Pontypool and Newport are anxious to do so, also; whilst the electors on the hills would willingly unite themselves in social compact to overthrow all monopolies. All we want is a little agitation. Would that the Birmingham council were able to send us a lecturer thus to awaken public opinion generally. Could we but make a movement in the organisation of a complete suffrage society, I am confident that, in a few years, we should be able to command a majority of votes for the county. Most of us in this town are determined to vote for no one who, heart and soul, will not vote for the overthrow of class legislation."

A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT.—So great is the interest manifested by the *Northern Star* in behalf of the people's rights, that though it has been able to devote several columns to the discussion in parliament on the Knutsford magistrates, it could not afford a single line to report the debate on Mr Crawford's motion to secure a full representation of the people. To make amends it tells its readers to peruse Mr Crawford's speech, which again it forgets to give.

The *Carlisle Journal* denies the rumour which has appeared in the Tory papers, to the effect that Mr James was likely to retire from the representation of Cumberland, and that Mr Howard, M.P. for Carlisle, would in that event stand for the vacant county seat.

IMPORTANT FLAW IN THE GRINDING ACT.—According to the Grinding act, by putting certain stated quantities of flour or biscuits into bond, certain quantities of foreign wheat may be taken into consumption free of duty; but the act does not state that this flour, so put into bond, should be of British agriculture. In consequence of this omission, duty paid American flour may be put into bond, and a corresponding quantity of foreign wheat taken into consumption free of duty.—*Liverpool Albion.*

MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S MOTION.—We have authority for stating that, on Mr Sharman Crawford's motion for leave to bring in a bill to alter the electoral system of this country, our member, Mr Henry Berkeley, paired off with Mr Broadwood; the former for, the latter against, the motion.—*Bristol Mercury.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—On Monday the general committee of selection met pursuant to appointment in one of the committee rooms of the house of Commons, to select the members to whom the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for the boroughs of Nottingham and Athlone should be referred. On the Nottingham committee the following members were appointed:—Mr Bernal, Weymouth; Lord Courtenay, South Devonshire; Mr Hastie, Paisley; Mr Baillie, Inverness-shire; Mr Ogle, South Northumberland; Mr Charles George Round, North Essex.

FOREIGN CORN.—We understand that upwards of 4,000 quarters of foreign corn have paid duty at the custom house of Liverpool during the last fortnight, at the rate of 20s. per quarter. This is the highest duty payable under the new act, and only comes into force when the price of British corn is down to 51s. per quarter.—*Liverpool Paper.*

PENNY POSTAGE.—At a meeting of the council of the city of Coventry, held last week, it was, upon the motion of Mr Bromfield, seconded by John Hennell, Esq., unanimously resolved—that petitions to both Houses of parliament besent from this council, sealed with the corporation seal, in favour of carrying out the postage reform proposed by Rowland Hill.

EDUCATION AND COLLEGES.—Tuesday evening, a numerously attended public meeting of dissenters, and others hostile to subscription of articles in the universities as a qualification or test of admission to the advantages and honours of those national institutions, was held in the Corn exchange, Manchester, with a view to petition parliament on the subject. Professor F. W. Newman, of the Manchester New college, presided, and opened the proceedings with a very able address, and the resolutions were agreed to unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Mr Guillen, landlord of the Rising Sun, Greenwich, was returning by the last train from London, about ten o'clock, and was descending by a flight of steps leading from the station into the street, when, within five stairs from the bottom, he missed his footing, and falling forward upon another flight of steps (used by the passengers in each alternate train), one of which, very sharp at the edge, absolutely cut his nose from his face, leaving it hanging only by skin. Mr Bowen, Bexley place, Greenwich, who sewed that organ on again in about an hour, says it was the most extraordinary wound he ever saw, there being an extensive laceration of the muscles of the face, extending underneath both eyes, completely dividing the nose from the face.

STRIKE OF THE BROMSGROVE NAILORS.—This unfortunate body of men having been threatened with a further reduction of wages, turned out on Monday last, since which time they have been parading the town and neighbourhood, but in a very peaceable manner.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

BROUGHAM HALL.—The inmates of Brougham hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, were on Tuesday last not a little astonished by the whole family of the Birds (lineal descendants of Mr Bird, who sold the estate called "Bird's Nest," to the father of Lord Brougham, subsequently named Brougham hall) taking possession of the premises, wherein they are now sojourning. His lordship or his brother (the master in chancery), or perhaps both, are expected immediately at Brougham hall.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

THE CROPS.—The growing crops are more than saturated with wet, and unless fine, dry, warm weather, speedily smile on the face of the earth, disastrous results may be anticipated.—*Times.*

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.—Friday next, the 2nd of June, is appointed for the christening of the infant princess. The ceremony is to be performed at the new chapel royal at Buckingham palace. A grand state banquet, attended by all the royal family and the great officers of state, will be given by her Majesty in the palace gallery. The *Times* announces that the name of the infant princess will be Alice Maud Mary.

The King of Hanover was expected to leave on the 25th of this month for England. He has been ill, but is now perfectly recovered.

It is rumoured that, previous to the nuptials of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, an application will be made to parliament by ministers to settle an annuity on that princess of £3000 per annum. The auspicious ceremony is now understood to be fixed for the first week in July.—*Herald.*

PUNCH'S PRIZE ESSAY.—As prize essays are at present all the rage, *Punch* begs leave to offer a prize of one of his pocket-books for the best essay on the following knotty questions:—First, Whether baked sheep's heads would be found useful in relieving the distress of the country; and whether anything is to be expected from calves' heads; and, consequently, whether any remedy may be looked for from parliament?

Brougham, during "the Queen's trial," being overruled on some point, dashed down his brief, and rushed from the house of Lords with indignant scorn. Lord Lauderdale, catching hold of him at the door, exclaimed, entreatingly, "Where are you going to?" The offended majesty of the bar slyly whispered, "To get a mutton chop!!!"

THE MARKETS.—Butter, which has been languid during the recent close weather, has become firmer since the temperature has diminished. Pigs went off slowly, and some which were taken by the leg hung very much on hand; and eggs, of which a large parcel formed the subject of a heavy transaction, suffered materially from the pressure. Potatoes with the jackets were freely quoted at the old rates; and greens were done as usual.—*Punch.*

A learned attorney in New Orleans has taken for his motto the Latin words *suum cuique*, which he thus renders in English—"Sue 'em quick."

Why is a melancholy young lady the pleasantest of all companions?—Because she is always a-musing.

John Elwes, the famous old English wit and miser, used to say, "If you want your work done well, keep one servant; if middling, keep two; but by all means, if you wish to do it yourself, hire a third."

Religious Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD.—On Wednesday, April 4th, 1843, the Rev. Edward Tasker was ordained to the pastoral charge of the church and congregation worshipping in Mount Zion chapel, Sheffield. On Tuesday evening the Rev. R. S. Bayley, F.S.A., principal of the People's college, delivered a discourse full of power, and genius, and Christian sympathy, as preparatory to the services of the morning. On Wednesday morning, the Rev. Thomas Smith, A.M., classical tutor of Rotherham college, commenced the interesting services of the day by reading appropriate portions of scripture, and prayer. The Rev. W. Hendrie Stowell, principal and theological tutor of Rotherham college, delivered a learned and lengthened address on the nature of dissent and the constitution of a Christian church. The Rev. S. Bellamy asked the usual questions, and received the young minister's confession of faith. The ordination prayer was then offered up by the Rev. J. H. Muir, minister of Queen Street chapel, in a most awfully solemn and sacred manner, with the imposition of hands. The Rev. Alexander Ewing, A.M., of Halifax, the minister's pastor, gave an animated, practical, heartsearching, yet affectionate charge, after which a number of ministers, many students from Rotherham college, and other friends, to the number of nearly two hundred, sat down to a cold collation provided for the occasion. In the evening, the Rev. S. Bellamy having conducted the devotional exercises, the Rev. James Parsons of York preached to an overflowing congregation in his usual eloquent and powerful style, pursuing a train of thought strikingly calculated to show the dignity and responsibility of the Christian minister, pointing out, at the same time, the late glorious openings in Providence for Christian enterprise, on a scale, the amplitude of which might exhaust more than all the talent and piety, based, as they ought ever to be, on vast stores of knowledge, which could at present be brought into operation. The Rev. Mark Docker gave out the hymns during the whole of the services. The day being remarkably fine, the interesting nature of the services drew together large and attentive audiences.

BUCKINGHAM.—THE FACTORIES BILL.—On Sunday last a sermon was preached at the baptist chapel for the Baptist Missionary society, by the Rev. E. Carey, and on Tuesday the same gentleman, with other ministers, addressed a very well attended and respectable assembly in the same place. The collections amounted to above £23. Rev. Messrs Aston and Wilkes, independents; Rev. Messrs Jackson, Wesleyan; and Best, primitive methodist, took part in the meeting. The other speakers were Rev. Messrs Barnes from London, Marsh of Great Missenden, and Ireson. In the afternoon of the following day a juvenile meeting was held, and several of the gentlemen's addresses excited very great interest among the young. On the same evening another meeting was held on the subject of the Factories bill. The baptist chapel was well filled, and the assembly highly respectable and enthusiastic. We almost begin to hope even for this aristocratic and lord-ridden place after such a daring demonstration. The dissenters of the town had a general meeting in order to arrange for another, which was to have been held on the very evening in question. It was even noticed in the papers, but from many influences easily to be divined, the thing fell entirely through. It was resolved, however, by a few of us, that a meeting should be held, and the gentlemen of the missionary deputation having a day at liberty, cordially consented to stay. The speeches were given in the following order:—W. D. Harriss, Esq., in the chair. Messrs Ireson and Barnes moved in reference to the general principle of free education and religious liberty a resolution, which passed unanimously. Messrs Marsh and Carey then presented another on the particular obnoxious bill. This also was thoroughly well received, and the meeting upon the whole seems to have produced an impression which seems hardly likely to be very soon forgotten, even in the quietest, if not strongest, hold of spiritual empiricism.—*Correspondent.*

BELTON.—On Thursday, April 27th, 1843, a particular baptist church, of twenty persons, was formed at Belton, Rutlandshire. The services on the occasion were highly interesting and solemn. Since then ten persons have been proposed for membership with us. Altogether our prospects on this home mission station are encouraging. This is the first baptist church formed in this county for seventy years.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—On Sunday morning collections were made in the churches and chapels of the metropolis and throughout the diocese of London generally, in compliance with the wish expressed in the recent pastoral letter of the bishop to his clergy. The collection so made will be an annual one, that for the present year being applied to the formation of a fund for planting the church of this country in its newly acquired territories on the coast of China. In the letter alluded to, his lordship remarked that he trusted the collection might be of such an amount as to provide a competent maintenance, not only for a missionary clergy, but also for a missionary bishop. The society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has set on foot a special fund for establishing a mission at Hongkong, and several other missionary societies belonging to various religious denominations have followed the example.—*Times.*

FERNANDO PO.—We understand that the committee of the Baptist Missionary society have purchased the property of the West African company on this island. It consists of their settlement at Clarence, with several buildings adapted for schools and mission premises. The contract for the vessel

to be employed in the mission on that coast has been obtained by Mr John Lair, of Liverpool. Several members of Christian churches in Jamaica are expected to leave for Fernando Po during the course of the summer.—*Patriot.*

EAST KNOYLE, WILTS.—The independent chapel at East Knoyle, Wilts, was opened for worship on Sunday, May 21st, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Herbert to crowded and attentive congregations.

LEWES.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new baptist chapel, to be erected in Eastgate street, was performed on Thursday last, in the presence of a great number of spectators, by the Rev. Mr Davis, the minister. The Rev. Joseph Sortain, A.M., of Brighton, afterwards addressed those assembled.

MIDDLEWICH, NORFOLK.—The Rev. James Cooper, who for the last six years has been pastor of the congregational church at Middlewich, intends to resign his charge on the last Sabbath in June.

Mr R. Bowman of Airedale college, Bradford, has received and accepted a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the independent church and congregation worshipping at Bethel chapel, Sunderland.

BOLTON.—The Rev. J. D. Elliott, of the Western college, Exeter, has received and accepted a unanimous and very cordial invitation to become their pastor, from the church of Christ worshipping in Mawdsley street chapel, Bolton, Lancashire, formerly under the pastoral care of the late excellent Rev. W. Jones.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—On Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, a large number of persons were assembled on the ground to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the congregational church, New Town. The stone was laid in the customary manner, by the Rev. F. Miller.—*Hobart's Town Courier, Oct. 21.*

MARRIAGES.

May 18, at East Parade chapel, by the Rev. John Ely, Mr THOMAS DALBY, farmer, Wortley, to ANN, daughter of Mr Joseph ROBINSON, cloth manufacturer, Hanging Heaton.

May 18, at the independent chapel, Doncaster, the Rev. JOSEPH SPENCER, of Bakewell, to Miss JANE ROBINSON, of Tickhill.

May 10, at the independent chapel, Enfield, by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., ROBERT BOUSFIELD, second son of John Bousfield, Esq., Finsbury square, to SARAH, third daughter of Thomas CHALLIS, Esq., of Enfield.

May 16, at Zion chapel, Maidstone, Kent, by the Rev. R. Pingree, Mr THOMAS COURT, to Miss ANN PARKER, both of Maidstone.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at St Nicholas's church, Leicester, by the Rev. — Davis, Mr JOHN FOREMAN, dissenting minister, of London, to Miss MARY ANN VORLEY, only remaining daughter of the late Rev. E. Vorley, of Friar's causeway, in that town.

May 18, at Harvey lane chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr HENRY MANNING, to Miss LYDIA GRIMLEY, both of that town.

May 17th, at Kentish Town, by Rev. M. A. Garey, the Rev. W. J. GATES, of Aylesbury, to MARIA, second daughter of Edward LANGRIDGE, Esq., of St Albans.

At St Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. Mr James, Sir VALENTINE BLAKE, Bart, M.P., Menlo Castle, Galway, to JULIA SOPHIA, daughter of the late Robert M'DONNELL, Esq., M.D., and niece of the Rev. Dr M'Donnell, senior fellow of Trinity college, London.

May 2, at the Independent chapel, Yardley, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Todman, Mr JAMES WOODING, to RUTH UNDERWOOD, both of Yardley, Hastings.

May 16, at the baptist chapel, Ipswich, Mr BENJAMIN NICHOLLS, to Miss LOUISA BRYANT.

May 16, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. H. DUKENFIELD, Bart, CAROLINE JANE, youngest sister of James WYLD, Esq., of Charing cross east, to ALFRED BALDWIN EAST, second son of the Rev. Timothy East, of Birmingham.

At Hexham, Northumberland, on the 18th inst., in the independent chapel, by the Rev. Joseph Walker, WILLIAM, son of the late Mr Nicholas TEMPERLEY, provision merchant, to MARGARET, second daughter of Mr John Ridley TANNER. The grandfather of the bride, and the fathers of both the young couple, had been deacons in the independent church at Hexham.

DEATHS.

May 17, in the 47th year of her age, greatly lamented, MARY CATHERINE, wife of the Rev. Thomas RAFFLES, D.D., of Liverpool. Mrs Raffles died suddenly in the night at Stamford Villa, New Brighton, near Liverpool; during the day she had been in the town, and seemed in her usual health, but was taken ill in the night, and expired before medical assistance could be procured.

May 15, at his mansion in Piccadilly, London, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. the Earl of COVENTRY. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his grandson, who has just completed his third year.

May 15, at St Cuthbert's, Bedford, ANNIE, wife of Mr W. W. KILPIN, and eldest daughter of John Pitman, Esq., of Islington, aged 25 years.

At Rockview, county of Tipperary, F. MATHEW, Esq., brother of the celebrated Very Rev. Father Mathew.

May 17, the Rev. T. GALLAND, A.M., superintendent of the Hull East circuit (Wesleyan), a man of great worth and talent, and a great loss to the cause of truth. When about to commence his sermon on the previous Sunday he was seized with paralysis, which was attended with great danger. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but he could not be removed from the vestry until the following morning. After lingering until Wednesday, Mr Galland expired.

May 18, at Newport, Essex, after a lingering illness which she bore with exemplary patience, LYDIA, the beloved and only daughter of the Rev. J. H. HOPKINS. She was an active agent of various religious societies. She finished her earthly course with holy calmness and cheerful hope of a blessed eternity.

May 19, at his father's house, Gloucester terrace, Hoxton, in the 21st year of his age, JOSIAH, eldest son of the Rev. W. GROSER, and student at Stepney college.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, May 26.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 85:—

Bethlehem, Forest Fach, Glamorganshire. C. Collins, superintendent registrar.

The Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. D. Smith, superintendent registrar.

The Baptist's new chapel, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. D. Smith, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BRENNAND, THOMAS, Blackburn, Lancashire, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

BARNES, JOHN, 14, Commercial place, Commercial road, engineer, June 10, July 7: solicitors, Messrs J. C. and H. Freshfield, 5, New Bank buildings.

Advertisements.

LIST OF TRACTS published by the NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

No. 1. Reconciliation between the Middle and Working Classes. Reprinted from the *Nonconformist*. 2d. each; or 12s. per 100, by direct application to the Depository, or to the Office of the Union, Birmingham.

No. 2. The Suffrage: an Appeal to the Middle Classes. By One of Themselves. 1d. each; or 1s. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 3. The Rise and Progress of the Complete Suffrage Movement. Reprinted from the *Eclectic Review*. 2d. each; or 8s. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 4. A Defence of the Rights of the Working Classes. By WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P. 3d. each; or 13s. 4d. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 5. Rules and Objects of the National Complete Suffrage Union. 1s. 4d. per 100.

No. 6. Epitome of Statutes affecting Political Societies; with Practical Suggestions for avoiding their infringement. 1s. 4d. per 100.

No. 7. Minutes of the Proceedings at the Conference of Representatives of the Middle and Working Classes, held at Birmingham, April, 1842. Price 4d.

No. 8. Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the above Conference. 6d.

No. 9. A Bill to secure the Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament, framed under the Directions of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, and passed, with Amendments, at the Conference of Delegates held at Birmingham, December, 1842. Foolscap folio, price 1s.

No. 10. Abstract of the Bill amended and passed by the Conference of Complete Suffrage Delegates, held at Birmingham, December, 1842. 1d. each; or 2s. 8d. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 11. Address of the National Complete Suffrage Union to the Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland. Price 1s. 4d. per 100.

No. 12. The Suffrage demonstrated to be the Right of all Men, by an Appeal to Scripture and Common Sense: being the substance of a Lecture delivered, March, 1843, by the Rev. J. E. GILES, of Leeds. Price 1d. each; or 2s. 8d. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 13. The People's Rights, and How to Get them. By the Rev. THO. SPENCER, M.A. 1d. each; or 5s. per 100, by direct application as above.

No. 14. Report of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, for the Year ending 30th of April, 1843. Price 1d. each; or 4s. per 100, by direct application as above.

All Orders for Tracts sent to the Depository must be accompanied by a remittance, by post office order or otherwise.

Single Tracts, and assortments of one each, may be obtained by forwarding the price and the amount of postage, in postage stamps, to the Office of the Union, 364, Waterloo street, Birmingham.

London: printed and published for the "National Complete Suffrage Union," by DAVIS and HASLER, at the Depository, 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

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London: LONGMAN and Co., BARRITT and Co., and BARTLETT, Edinburgh: INNES; and to be had of all Booksellers.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

CHURCH and STATE GAZETTE.—"The Editor of this elegant edition of the Bible has displayed both tact and judgment in his alterations. His emendations are judicious and correct, especially in those passages which have but too frequently furnished matter of cavil to infidels, and employment for the skill of contending critics."

WESLEYAN MAGAZINE.—"The devout and excellent man to whom the public are indebted for this version of the English Bible, has in this work embodied the result of his very extended and laborious researches. Every alteration has the sanction of high literary authority; and several passages appear in a form of great beauty and impressiveness."

LONDON JOURNAL.—"These emendations include suggestions collected with the most indefatigable labour, excellent judgment, and integrity of purpose. The Editor has tenaciously adhered to the practice of conveying to the reader the sense of every passage that was before ambiguous. This portable, correct, and clearly printed edition, is convenient both for the church service, and as a family companion."

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.—"It is a happiness for any Christian to have lived to accomplish such an undertaking. The Editor has impaired no doctrine of the Gospel; he has ventured on no conjectural renderings; and has done no violence to the evangelical spirit of the inspired oracles. In not a few instances he has shed light on the sacred text, by placing it in a clearer point of view; while, by better renderings, he has removed many contradictions and indelicacies out of the way of the English reader. He has proceeded on safe and scholarly principles in the important undertaking on which he has spent so many of the best years of his existence. We thank him very cordially for this successful attempt to combine the scholarship of the world in improving the authorised version."

WATCHMAN.—"Sacred regard has been paid to the mould of thought and expression which our venerable translators had used."

PATRIOT.—"The Editor has deserved well of his country and of the church of God, for his present undertaking. A multitude of the emendations are admirable, and while they bring out more fully the spirit of the original, they strikingly tend to elucidate the truths and facts of the sacred oracles. For young people, the book is to be considered as a rich prize, and among them we have no doubt it will be in great demand."

CONGREGATIONAL MAGAZINE.—"A very high meed of praise is justly due to the pious and benevolent editor for having, during thirty years of patient perseverance, and at the expense of a large sacrifice of money as well as of time, accomplished an undertaking to which hitherto only the exertions of an episcopal bench, and the expenditure of national funds, have been deemed adequate. To students of the scriptures, who will be thankful to its learned and devoted editor, it will form an agreeable and useful companion."

NONCONFORMIST.—"The editor is no reckless innovator. Change for the sake of change possesses no attraction for him. He appears anxious to leave untouched whatever is not positively detrimental to our present translation. Obsolete expressions are displaced for those more intelligible to the modern reader. Obscurities are cleared up by renderings at once free but faithful to the original. Grammatical errors are corrected. Several Hebraisms of peculiar force and beauty are restored. The punctuation has been amended, and the arrangements in parallelisms and paragraphs judiciously adopted."

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CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.—"No intelligent student of the Bible will, after he has experienced the comprehensiveness of this corrected translation, be disposed to return to the common version. It has been objected, that the alterations have been made on no principle, technically speaking, but this, we think, is an advantage. The style in which the book is published is elegant, and worthy of its sacred contents."

SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.—"It is an astonishing work. Let every teacher, who can possibly afford it, have it. We must tender our cordial congratulation to those teachers who have the privilege of possessing a Bible which, with growing acquaintance, we growingly admire."

There were not many oats fresh up, and factors were unable to establish any advance on last Monday's currency.

Beans found buyers in retail at previous prices; and peas, though but little inquired after, were certainly not cheaper.

Wheat, Red New ..	42 to 48	Malt, Ordinary ..	42 to 52
Fine ..	46 to 52	Pale ..	54 to 58
White ..	42 to 48	Peas, Hog ..	27 to 29
Fine ..	48 to 56	Maple ..	30 to 31
Rye ..	32 to 36	Boilers ..	30 to 32
Barley ..	24 to 28	Beans, Ticks ..	24 to 26
Malt ..	30 to 34		

Beans, Pigeon ..	29 to 32	Wheat ..	20s. 0d
Harrow ..	26 to 30	Barley ..	9 0
Oats, Feed ..	16 to 18	Oats ..	8 0
Fine ..	18 to 20	Rye ..	11 6
Poland ..	18 to 20	Beans ..	11 6
Potato ..	18 to 20	Peas ..	11 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MAY 26.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	47s. 2d.	Wheat	46s. 6d.
Barley	27 9	Barley	28 3
Oats	17 5	Oats	17 4
Rye	29 2	Rye	28 10
Beans	26 10	Beans	26 4
Peas	28 2	Peas	28 1

SEEDS.

There was very little doing in any kind of seeds this morning. Canaryseed was inquired after; but, being again held at enhanced terms, the sales were unimportant.

Linseed ..	per qr	Clover ..	per cwt
English, sowing ..	55s. to 65s.	English, red ..	— to —
Baltic, ditto ..	—	Ditto, white ..	—
Ditto, crushing ..	42 to 48	Flemish, red ..	—
Medit. & Odessa ..	45 to 46	Ditto, white ..	—
Hempseed, small ..	35 to 38	New Hamb., red ..	—
Large ..	46 to 48	Ditto, white ..	—
Canary, new ..	73 to 74	Old Hamb., red ..	—
Extra ..	75 to 76	Ditto, white ..	—
Caraway, old ..	—	French, red ..	—
New ..	42 to 44	Ditto, white ..	—
Ryegrass, English ..	30 to 42	Coriander ..	10 to 16
Scotch ..	18 to 40	Old ..	16 to 20
Mustard ..	per bushel	Rapeseed ..	per ton
Brown, new ..	9 to 11	English, new ..	32l. to 37l.
White ..	9 to 10 6	Linseed cakes ..	—
Trefoil ..	18 to 21	English ..	9l. 10s. to 10l. 0s.
Old ..	12 to 16	Foreign ..	5l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Tares, new ..	3 to 4	Rapeseed cakes ..	5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, May 29.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1048 firkins butter, and 1924 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 593 casks butter. In the early part of last week several parcels of Waterfords, Clonmels, and Carrick butters, now shipped, were sold at 78s. to 79s. on board. A few Limericks arrived sold at 80s. landed; Dutch, 88s. per cwt. We have no particular change to notice in bacon. Bale and tierce middles keep pretty stationary. Lard very firm, without much doing. Hams in good request.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 29.

We continue to experience a good demand for hops, which are scarce; and there has been a decided advance since this day week in all the parcels of last year's growth. The dealers manage now to bring out supplies, but only at the advanced rates.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 29.

In the market of to-day there was exhibited for sale a full average time of year supply of beasts, as to numbers; while its general quality was somewhat superior to that noticed for some weeks past. The dead markets being heavily supplied with country-killed meat, and the attendance of buyers being comparatively small, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, and the prices ruled from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. lower than on this day a fortnight, while several droves were turned out unsold. In the numbers of sheep an increase was apparent over those of Monday last. Prime old Downs sold readily at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs.; but the value of most other breeds had a downward tendency of 2d. per 8lbs. Lambs were unusually numerous, and the rates declined from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs., the very highest figure not exceeding 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The veal trade was heavy, at barely Friday's depression of 2d. per 8lbs. In pigs little or nothing was doing. No importations of live stock have taken place since our last.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal ..	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton ..	3 0 to 4 0	Pork ..	3 0 to 5 4
Lamb ..	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.				
	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday	520	10,900	300	320
Monday	2,952	30,140	176	324

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 29.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton ..	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do ..	2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto ..	3 0 to 3 4
Prime large ..	3 0 to 3 4	Prime ditto ..	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small ..	3 4 to 3 6	Veal ..	3 4 to 4 4
Large Pork ..	3 0 to 3 6	Small Pork ..	3 8 to 3 10
Lamb ..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, May 29.

Full average supplies of potatoes have arrived in the pool since our last statement, yet the demand for them may be considered firm on the following terms:—

York reds ..	80s. to 100s.	Kent, whites ..	45s. to 50s.
Scotch ditto ..	55 to 70	Guernsey ditto ..	50 to 55
Devons ..	65 to 75	Wimbor ..	50 to 55

COTTON.

The cotton market has had a quiet tone throughout the past week, and the recent heavy imports are calculated to aggravate the existing dullness. Exclusive of the imports reported, there are twelve more vessels just up from America, and four from Bombay. Prices have not exhibited much alteration.

WOOL.

There is still considerable business doing in combing wool, and there has lately been more demand for low and middle clothing sorts. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, May 27.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow ..	60s. to 75s.	New Clover Hay ..	80s. to 105s.
New ditto ..	—	Old ditto ..	—
Useful old ditto ..	78 to 82	Oat Straw ..	44 to 46
Fine Upland do ..	84 to 86	Wheat Straw ..	46 to 48

COAL EXCHANGE, May 29.

B. Hetton's, 20s. 6d.; Hetton's, 20s. 3d.; Lambton's, 20s. 3d. Caradoc's, 20s. 3d. Fifty-four fresh arrivals.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, MAY 30.

TEA.—The public sales consisted of 10,000 packages. Of these only 2,500 were sold. Prices are much the same as last week, except common congous, which are rather lower.

COFFEE.—There were several small sales of Mocha, Ceylon, and Rio. Generally speaking the market is lower, and of the quantities offered for sale hardly a tenth part was sold. Prices are lower now than they have been for twenty years.

SUGAR.—British plantation have given way 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. Good to fine yellow Barbadoes fetched 64s. to 68s., middling yellow 62s. to 63s. per cwt. The trade have bought about 450 hhds and tierces. Standard lumps are offered at 78s. to 79s. 6d. per cwt, brown grocery 77s. to 78s. 6d. per cwt. Bonded crushed are offered at 25s. 6d. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is heavy. St Petersburg yellow candle is 42s. 3d., to 42s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. 6d. per cwt sellers for arrival.

BLOOR, GEORGE, Wharf road, City road, coal merchant, June 10, July 7: solicitors, Messrs Fry and Co., 80, Cheapside.

CLARKE, JOHN and GEORGE, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and of London, and of Burton Lattimer, Isam, and Spratton, Northamptonshire, carpet manufacturers, June 7, July 15: solicitor, Mr J. L. Douglas, Market Harborough.

CONDEN, EDWARD, Milton street, Dorset square, and Edward street, builder, June 1, July 7: solicitor, Mr Murray, New London street, Fenchurch street.

COPPER, WILLIAM, otherwise SIMPSON, WILLIAM, otherwise THOMAS, JAMES, Reading, Berkshire, grocer, June 9, July 7: solicitor, Mr Murray, New London street, Fenchurch street.

CRABTREE, HENRY, and MOORE, JOHN, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers, June 12, July 3: solicitors, Mr T. L. Marriott, Manchester, and Mr T. H. Dixon, 5, New Boswell court, Lincoln's inn, London.

DENT, JOHN, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, June 21, July 7: solicitors, Messrs Bolland and Mitchell, Burnley, and Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London.

DENZLOE, HENRY, Bridport, Dorsetshire, grocer, June 9, July 6: solicitors, Messrs Templer and Son, Bridport, and Messrs Clowes and Wedlake, Temple, London.

DUNLIVIE, CHARLES THOMAS, Liverpool, corn factor, June 8, 30: solicitors, Messrs Lowndes and Co., Liverpool, and Messrs Sharpe and Co., Bedford row, London.

ELLIS, RICHARD, Merlin's bridge, Pembrokeshire, draper, June 15, July 13: solicitors, Messrs W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

ELVINS, HENRY, Warwick, innkeeper, June 7, July 7: solicitors, Messrs Morris and Wallington, or Mr W. Griffin, Warwick, and Mr Nelson, New court, Middle Temple, London.

FLETCHER, JOSEPH, FLETCHER, THOMAS, and DENNISTON, SAMUEL, Elland, Yorkshire, woolen manufacturers, June 6, July 6: solicitors, Messrs Alexander, Halifax, and Mr Courtenay, Leeds.

HAIGH, JOSEPH, Hare Park mills, Hightown, near Huddersfield, manufacturer of worsted, June 12, July 7: solicitor, Mr J. Hall, Manchester.

HENDERSON, WILLIAM, North Shields, Northumberland, pipe manufacturer, June 2, July 13: solicitors, Messrs Barkers and Fenwick, North Shields, and Mr C. Lever, 10, King's road, Bedford row, London.

LUCKMAN, FRANCIS MARSEILLES, now or late of Manchester, and of Liverpool, June 13, July 12: solicitors, Messrs Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester, and Messrs Makinson and Sanders, Temple, London.

LUTAS, JOHN, New Brighton, Cheshire, coal dealer, June 13, July 4: solicitors, Mr J. Hestage, Liverpool, and Messrs Chester and Co., Staple inn, London.

OLIVER, JOHN, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, and YORK, JOHN, late of Stony Stratford, but now of Brighton, bankers, June 18, July 7: solicitors, Mr J. Parrott, Stony Stratford, and Messrs Cardales and Iliffe, 2, Bedford row, London.

SHICKLE, JOHN, Attleburgh, Norfolk, and Great Pulteney street, Soho, London, corn dealer, June 6, July 6: solicitors, Messrs Shearman and Slater, Great Tower street.

THOMAS, DAVID, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, June 15, July 13: solicitor, Mr Perkins, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, Edinburgh, coach builder, May 30, June 27. LIVINGSTON, DUGALD, and SWAN, DONALD, Glasgow, wrights, June 2, 26.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, Montrose, salmon fisher, June 1, 22.

THORNTON, WILLIAM, Dundee, merchant, May 30, June 23.

Tuesday, May 30.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 85:—

Ripley independent chapel, Ripley, Hampshire. Henry Pain, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

EDWARD PARR, New-inn passage, Clare market, broker

BANKRUPTS.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, ALLEN, GEORGE, and ALLEN, HENRY, Birmingham, drapers, June 16, July 19: solicitors, Mr John Hampson, Manchester, and Messrs Stubbs and Rollings, Birmingham.

BLACKBURN, HENRY WEBSTER, Bradford, Yorkshire, July 7, 28: solicitor, Mr Joseph Morris, Bradford.

GIBBS, JOHN, Exeter, tailor, June 15, July 12: solicitors, Mr H. W. Hooper, Exeter, and Mr Clipperton, Bedford row, London.

PALMER, JOHN OGBLY, Liverpool, music seller, June 8, July 7: solicitor, Mr John Theobald, 2, Staple inn, Holborn.

ROBSON, CHARLES, Shotley bridge, Durham, miller, June 19, July 12: solicitors, Messrs Meggison and Co., 8, King's road, Bedford row, London, and Mr Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARCHIBALD, MICHAEL, Stirling, timber merchant, June 6, 27. BROWN, ROBERT, Glasgow, baker, June 3, 24.

CRUICKSHANK, MAJOR PATRICK, Pityoulish, Inverness, banker, June 7, 28.

LIVINGSTONE, JOHN, Dundee, surgeon, June 5, 26.

MOIR, JAMES, and Co., Glasgow, plane makers, June 3, 24.

REID, ARCHIBALD and JOHN, Glasgow, merchants, June 2, 23.

RITCHIE, JAMES and HUGH, late of Saltcoats, merchants, June 2, 27.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Ditto for Account ..	96	96	96½	96	95½	95½
3 per cents Reduced ..	95	95	95	94½	94½	94½
3½ per cts. Reduced ..	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
New 3½ per cent.	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities ..	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock ..	181	181	181	—	181	181
India Stock ..	266	—	266	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills ..	54pm	54pm	55pm	55pm	53pm	53pm
India Bonds ..	59pm	59pm	55pm	55pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian ..	112	Mexican ..	—
Belgian ..	103½	Peruvian ..	—
Brazilian ..	74	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	—
Buenos Ayres ..	28½	Ditto 3 per cents ..	—
Columbian ..	24½	Russian ..	114
Danish ..	85	Spanish Active ..	20½
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	56½	Ditto Passive ..	4½
Ditto 5 per cents ..	100½	Ditto Deferred ..	11

RAILWAY SHARES.

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SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, BRIGHTON.

MRS PROUD respectfully informs her Friends, and the Religious Public, that she has accommodation for Visitors at the present time in her Establishment, where every attention is paid to the domestic comfort of her inmates. The Terms are moderate, and No Extras charged. References are kindly permitted to Rev. J. Burnet, Camberwell, Rev. J. N. Goulty, Brighton, and other friends. The house is near the New Steyne and Chain Pier.—Address, No. 14, Devonshire Place, Brighton.

GRADUATION in ARTS, &c.—The Advertiser continues to assist Gentlemen of liberal education and pursuits to obtain Degrees in any Faculty for which they may be qualified. The Exercises, amount of Fees, &c., will be communicated, in answer to all letters giving particulars of Applicants' status and education, and addressed (pre-paid) to M. D., at Messrs Nocks, booksellers, 15, Tottenham court, New road.

THE SECOND GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will commence its sittings at FREEMASON'S HALL, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, on TUESDAY, June 13th, 1843.

It is particularly requested that an immediate official notification may be made to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, of the appointment of Delegates to represent anti-slavery and other bodies at this Convention.

Tickets for the admission of Delegates are now ready, and may be had on a personal application at 27, New Broad street, any day between the hours of ten and four.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN SCOBLE, Secretary.

May 29th, 1843.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, MARKET HARBOUR.

The Trustees of the above Chapel beg to submit to their Friends and the Public the following statement, with the full belief that it needs no apology.

At the close of last year the old Independent Meeting-house, which had been in existence nearly 200 years, having been examined by two experienced architects, was found to be in so insecure a state, that either several hundred pounds must be expended upon it, or an entire new building erected. The Congregation unanimously determined upon this latter alternative, intending also to place the new erection on the more eligible site heretofore occupied by the house and other buildings belonging to the minister for the time being, all of which were in a state of great decay. The estimated cost of the new erection was £1,800, exclusive of the old materials, and nearly £1,630 was immediately contributed by the house and the whole of the old buildings taken down; when, on the 24th of April, just as the contracts for building were being made, the proceedings were most unexpectedly arrested by the failure of the Bank; by which calamity not only will a loss of more than half the deposit be sustained, and the remainder rendered unavailable for a considerable period, but almost every individual subscriber being subjected to severe pecuniary loss from the same cause, the previous intention of raising the necessary funds from the Congregation becomes utterly hopeless.

Besides the Chapel, it was also intended, at no distant time, to erect a Dwelling house for the Minister, instead of the old and dilapidated one taken down.

It is with extreme regret that the Trustees and Subscribers are thus compelled to appeal to the public for assistance, which, however, under their altered circumstances, they do with earnestness and much confidence. Certainly, had the events above referred to not occurred, such appeal would never have been made, and indeed would not have been necessary.

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. H. TOLLER, Mr HAYGATE, or Mr NUNNERY, Market Harborough.

Market Harborough, May, 1843.

SPECIAL APPEAL IN FAVOUR OF THE

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This Society has before it a most important work. It is planting the gospel in the beginnings of great nations—of future Americas and New England. In this most interesting field it is doing a great work with very limited means. With such additions to its income as the churches, even in these difficult times, could easily make, it might indefinitely extend its operations.

In seven years it has established thirty three ministers in the colonies. They have all gathered churches, established schools, and entered on extensive itinerant labours. More than fifty chapels have been built. Probably two thousand members have been gathered into communion.

The Society is in debt through deficiency of income during the last two years, so trying to all classes. The income for the year ending 31st March, 1842, was £268 2s. 7d. less than the expenditure; that for the year ending 31st of March last, £235 17s. 4d.; thus the Society is now £503 19s. 11d. in arrears.

This debt, and the expenditure of the first half of the current year, must be provided for before any considerable amount of the regular income of the Society can be available, because almost all remittances in its favour are made in the spring and autumn seasons of the year.

In addition, the Committee feel in a measure pledged, to what indeed without that bond it ought to do without delay, to send forth three ministers this summer—one to Kingston, the second city in Canada West; another to St. John's, New Brunswick, a city containing more than thirty thousand inhabitants; and a third to a church at Sheffield, New Brunswick, which is looking to the Society for a pastor.

The society cannot be released from its difficulties, and enabled to proceed efficiently with its operations, unless at least a thousand pounds can be obtained by a special effort. For that effort the committee now makes a respectful but earnest appeal. The proposal for making this appeal was submitted both to the recent general meeting of the society, and to the annual assembly of the Congregational Union, and by both was approved and sanctioned.

To the numerous and liberal friends of the society this appeal is submitted by the committee, with strong hope that as both its object and its management have hitherto secured their approval, their liberal donations in this time of need will testify their continued attachment to a cause so full of interest and of hope.

J. R. MILLS, Treasurer.
ANDREW REED,
THOMAS BINNEY, } Secretaries.
ALGERNON WELLS, }

Contributions may be paid or remitted to the Treasurer, or either of the Secretaries, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield Street, Finsbury.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY MADE.	
J. R. Mills, Esq., treasurer of the Society	£50 0 0
Part of a Donation of £500 in aid of British missions	260 0 0
J. Trueman, Esq., Walthamstow	50 0 0
J. Trueman, jun., Esq., Highbury	20 0 0
A Lady, by Rev. T. Binney	10 0 0
Dr Conquest	15 15 0
T. Piper, Esq.	10 0 0
E. Smith, Esq.	5 0 0
Rev. J. J. Freeman ..	10 0 0
Rev. H. Cresswell ..	5 5 0
Joshua Wilson, Esq. ..	10 0 0
Rev. A. Reed, D.D. ..	20 0 0
Thomas Challis, Esq. £20 0	
Rev. A. Wells	10 0
J. Spicer, jun., Esq.	10 10
Rev. Thomas Binney ..	5 0
Messrs Morleys	31 10
Rev. R. Ashton,	
Putney	5 0
M. Lethem, Esq.	5 0
Mr J. Unwin	5 0
T. Wilson, Esq.	21 0
James Taylor, Esq.	5 0
Mrs Taylor	5 0
Mrs P. Lethem	5 0
Mr Curling	5 0
Richard Foster, Esq. ..	
Cambridge	10 0
S. Fletcher, Esq.	
Manchester	30 0

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1843,
the EIGHTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY SERMON, on
behalf of this Charity, will be preached by the Rev. JOHN
CUMMING, A.M., at JOHN STREET CHAPEL, BEDFORD
ROW. The Service to begin at Half-past Six o'Clock, precisely.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

The Children will attend on the occasion.

Just published, price One Penny, or Six Shillings per Hundred.
UGHT the GOVERNMENT to EDUCATE
the PEOPLE? The Question of National Education
considered in a Letter to a Friend.

By JOHN GORDON, of Coventry.

London: C. A. BARTLETT, 66, Paternoster Row. Coventry:
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On the 31st May, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JUNE.

- CONTENTS.
1. Progress of the Church and State Question.
 2. Frederick the Great.
 3. Life in Mexico.
 4. Dr Brown's Letters on Puseyism.
 5. The Present State of the Anti-slavery Cause.
 6. Mrs Ellis's Women of England.
 7. The Government Education Scheme.

&c., &c.
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Published by SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster row; and
HATCHARD and SON, 187, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. ROBERT MOFFAT.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

MR G. BAXTER, the Inventor and Patentee
of Oil-Colour Printing, wishes to caution the Public
against ordering a common Lithograph (in lieu of Baxter's
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FACTORIES EDUCATION BILL.

AT A FULLY ATTENDED MEETING OF
the VESTRYMEN of the PARISH of ST LUKE, held
under the local act of 48th George III, in the Parish Church on
Friday, the 26th day of May, 1843.

Mr CHURCHWARDEN TELFER in the Chair.

It was moved, seconded, and carried *nem. con.*

That this meeting regard the charge, liable under the amended
Factories bill, so called, to be thrown upon the poor rates, by
an order of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education,
without its assessment or its expenditure being submitted in
any manner to the judgment of the rate payers, as an infringe-
ment of the great constitutional principle, "That Englishmen
are not to be taxed without their own consent, expressed either
by themselves or by their representatives in Parliament."

That this meeting deprecates the enormous amount liable to
be added to the poor rate under this bill, notwithstanding the
modifications lately introduced; as an intolerable augmentation
of a burden already oppressive, and, in some cases, over-
whelming.

That to charge the poor rates with a payment for education
in the principles of the established church, is to make it essen-
tially an ecclesiastical assessment, and to render it liable to all
the conscientious objections, and practical difficulties, which
have obstructed the collection of church rates.

That in the opinion of this meeting, to require by law and to
enforce by civil penalty, the education of children in the Chris-
tian or any other religion, as provided for by the altered Factory
bill, is a violation of the great principle of religious liberty and
of the sacred rights of conscience, as solemnly recognised by the
British constitution.

That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the right of parents
to direct the education of their children, as they should judge
most expedient; and that the compulsory clauses of this
amended bill will inflict an unwarrantable outrage on parental
feelings and prerogatives.

That in the opinion of this meeting the education of the people
ought not to be in the hands of either the clergy or the state.
That a plan of national education is nothing less than a plan for
enslaving the national mind; and that this meeting concur in
the determination expressed by Sir Robert Peel in the House of
Commons on the 12th of February, 1839, in the following words:
—"I shall offer the most strenuous opposition in my power to
any plan that violates perfect liberty of education."

That a Petition to Parliament be prepared, embodying the
sentiments of the foregoing resolutions; and praying that the
Educational Clauses of the altered Factory Bill may not become
law.

That the Petition lie for signature for one week at the follow-
ing places:—Messrs Palliser, Finsbury place; Peachey, Goswell
street; King, Bunhill row; Smart, Chiswell street; Ashton,
City road; Croad, Finsbury square; Jeal, Old street; Fackley,
York street; Saw, Bath street; Anderson, Featherstone street;
Eaker, Tabernacle walk; Park, 87, Old street; Dutton, White-
cross street; Briscoe, Banner street; and at the Workhouse
Gate.

That it be presented to the House of Commons by Thomas S.
Duncombe, Esq.; and that both the Members for the borough
be instructed to support the prayer of it.

That a committee be appointed to carry the foregoing resolu-
tions into effect, and watch the progress of the altered bill in par-
liament:—Messrs Peachey, Goswell street; Palliser, J. More-
land, Andrews, Allen, Bunhill row; Jeal, Haddon, Clarke,
Finsbury place; Briscoe and Howitt.

That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the *Patriot*,
the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Nonconfor-*
mist, and the *Times*, newspapers.

SACRED MUSIC.

This day is published, and to be continued in Monthly Parts,
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THE PEOPLE'S MUSIC BOOK: consisting
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